The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2543. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Insurgents Arrested at Washington—Continued Excitement at Charlestown—The Sentence of the Condemned Rebels—The Case of Cook—More Outrages, &c., &c.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Considerable excitement still exists at Charlestown. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, and appointed a Committee to look after strangers, and bring them before a Justice of the Peace. Mr. HOYT and Mr. JEWETT, the latter FRANK LESLIE's artist, received notice from Col. TAYLOR that they were not safe, and accordingly left, arriving here to-day. Mr. JEWETT was accused of being the correspondent of the New-York Tribune, whose letters had caused considerable ill feeling.

THE ALLEGED INSURGENT AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

THOMAS C. MCDERMOTT, supposed to be one of BROWN's party, and now under arrest, is nothing but a miserable vagrant lately discharged from the workhouse in Louisville, Ky. He passed Harper's Ferry a week ago, was detained one night, and was then released. He had no connection whatever with the Harper's Ferry insurgents.

ANOTHER ALLEGED INSURGENT IN CANADA.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FRANCIS JACKSON MERIAM, of Boston, who was reported to have been with BROWN in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and subsequently to have died of his wounds, in Philadelphia, is alive, and at present in Canada.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 11.

The convicts, COOK, COPPIE, COPELAND and GREEN, were brought out yesterday at 12 o'clock, to receive the sentence of Judge PARKER. The Court-room was crowded, and the anxiety to get another view of the prisoners was great. They were brought into Court by the deputies, and placed in the bar, in a range of chairs facing the Judge. Near COOK was seated Gov. WILLARD and Mr. CROWLEY, both of whom seemed bending beneath the weight of sorrow this affair has cast over them and their families.

REMARKS OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners were then directed to stand up, and asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. COOK and COPPIE then proceeded to deliver short addresses, the former being somewhat vehement in his manner of speaking, whilst the latter made a firm impression by his great and collected style of delivery. Both protested their ignorance of the attack on Harper's Ferry, until the Sabbath before the night of the attack, when they were called on to swear to obey the orders of their commander, BROWN. COPPIE stated that he knew he should be punished for his foolhardy attempt, but he thought it should have been lighter than had been adjudged. The negroes declined saying anything.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Judge PARKER then proceeded to deliver the sentence on the prisoners, which was received by them with great firmness. The sentence was that JOHN E. COOK, EDWIN COPPIE, SHIELDS GREEN, and JOHN COPELAND: Your trials, on which we have been so long employed, have at length ended, and all that remains to be done to complete these judicial proceedings, is to pronounce and record the judgments which by law must follow upon the crimes for which you have been tried, and of which you have been found guilty.

These crimes have all grown out of a mad inroad upon this State, made with the predetermined purpose to raise in our midst the standard of a servile insurrection. In the execution of this purpose, in the darkness of a Sabbath night, you seized upon a portion of our territory, captured several of our best citizens—holding them as hostages of war until your party was itself overcome by force—armed such of our slaves as you could seize upon, with deadly weapons, which they were to use against their owners. [illegible] life in no fewer than five instances. The evidence most abundantly proves that all these things had been done, and by the force of that evidence, jury after jury has felt itself compelled to bring in its verdict of guilty, against each one of you.

Happily for the peace of our whole land, you obtained no support from that quarter whence you so confidently expected it. Not a slave united himself to your party, but, so soon as he could get without the range of your rifles, or as night gave him opportunity, made his escape from men who had come to give him freedom, and hurried to place himself once more beneath the care and protection of his owner.

When we reflect upon all the mischief and ruin, the dark and fearful crimes, which must have attended even your partial success—men everywhere should be thankful that you were so soon and so easily overpowered.

For these offences the law demands the penalty of death, and imposes upon me the duty of pronouncing that sentence. It is the most painful duty I have ever been called on to perform.

In spite of your offences against our laws, I cannot but feel deeply for you, and sincerely, most sincerely, do I sympathize with those friends and relations, whose lives are bound up in yours, and whose hearts will be so wrung with grief when they shall hear of the sad fate which has overtaken you, the objects of their warmest and holiest affections. For them we all do sorrow; whilst a due regard for our safety may not permit us to forgive the offences of which you have been guilty, I hope that they will turn for consolation, and you for pardon, to that good Being, who in his wrath remembereth mercy. Make then your peace with him—for you must soon be ushered into his presence, there to be dealt with as His justice and His mercy may ordain.

To conclude this sad duty, I now announce that the sentence of the law is, that you, and each one of you, JOHN E. COOK, EDWIN COPPIE, SHIELDS GREEN and JOHN COPELAND, be hanged by the neck until you be dead—and that the execution of this judgment be made and done by the Sheriff of this county, on Friday, the 16th day of December next, upon you SHIELDS GREEN and JOHN COPELAND, between the hours of eight in the forenoon and twelve, noon, of that day—and upon you JOHN E. COOKE and EDWIN COPPIE, between twelve (noon,) and five in the afternoon of same day. And the Court being of opinion that the execution of this sentence should be in public; it is further ordered that this judgment be enforced and executed, not in the jail yard, but at such public place convenient thereto as the said Sheriff may appoint—and may God have mercy upon the soul of each one of you.

During the delivery of the sentence the utmost silence was observed, and the solemnity was very marked. A large number of the spectators wept, as also did the Judge.

The prisoners were remanded to jail, there to await the execution of this judgment.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. WILLARD AT COOK'S TRIAL.

Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, was sworn on the defence of Cook, not to rebut the case of the prosecution, but to show the antecedents of the prisoner. He stated that he became acquainted with the prisoner in the year 1847, when he married Cook's sister; Cook was then a mere youth, and was regarded by his family and friends as kind-hearted and generous; after that saw nothing of him for two years, when he met with him in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in Congress Hall; he returned to his family after an absence of three years, and engaged in the store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Crowley; he remained there a short time, after which he went into the law office of Mr. Stearns, in 1855; witness had not seen him since that time, until he saw him in prison here; Cook had been absent for some time, when a brother went to Kansas in search of him, but did not succeed; when witness saw the name of Cook mentioned in connection with the Harper's Ferry invasion, he did not know whether it was his brother-in-law or not, but determined to make a visit here and ascertain; when he arrived he met with Senator Mason, who was a friend of his, who accompanied him to the jail; when he entered Cook commenced a conversation, detailing his connection with the affair; witness then told him that he had better not make any statement in regard to the affair then, for the witness would be called on to testify before the Court; witness told the prisoner that he had better make a confession, stating all he knew about the matter; he thought it would be the best thing for himself, and it was due the family; Cook coincided with him, and hence the confession; witness again repeated that the prisoner was considered kind-hearted and honest by all who knew him.

SYMPATHY FOR COOK.

Gov. WILLARD, Attorney-General MCDONALD, Mr. VOORHEES and Mr. C. CROWLEY left yesterday for Washington City, and it is supposed, will also visit Richmond for the purpose of consulting with Gov. WISE. The feeling here now in favor of COOK is very great, and a commutation of punishment to imprisonment would give great satisfaction to a large majority of the thinking portion of the community.

COOK'S CONFESSION.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:

COOK states in the confession that he met Capt. BROWN in Kansas some two years ago, and was led by the representations of BROWN to join his band, not knowing at the time what would be the field of their operations. After some time had elapsed, BROWN informed him that the town of Harper's Ferry was the place he contemplated making his stand at, and that he wished him (COOK) to proceed there and try and ascertain whether or not the man FORBES had divulged the plan to any one at Harper's Ferry, as a rumor had reached him to that effect.

COOK strongly objected to any such move as contemplated, but was replied to by BROWN that he had taken the oath to stand by him, and that he must not now desert him. COOK, therefore, started for the Ferry, and took up his residence. After having been there some time, he was introduced into society, which resulted in his courting and marrying a Miss KENNEDY, at South Bolivar. He then determined, by all possible means, to change the determination of Old BROWN, but all his arguments and entreaties failed when brought to bear against the iron will of the Kansas outlaw.

The more important portions were those which told of the Convention held in Canada, at which the well-known Constitution was framed; of the military training under STEVENS which BROWN's party went through, altering their original intention, which was to be instructed by Col. FORBES; and of his own exploration of Jefferson County, Va., under BROWN's directions, to prepare the way for the insurrection.

JOHN BROWN'S REPLY TO MRS. CHILD.

BROWN DECLINES THE LADY'S NURSING—A PLEA FOR HIS FAMILY.

JOHN BROWN has sent the following reply to Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD's letter of condolence:

MRS. L. MARIA CHILD: My Dear Friend (such you prove to be, though a stranger): Your most kind letter has reached me, with the kind offer to come here and take care of me. Allow me to express my gratitude for your great sympathy, and at the same time to propose to you a different course, together with my reasons for wishing it. I should certainly be greatly pleased to become personally acquainted with one so gifted and so kind, but I cannot avoid seeing some objections to it, under present circumstances. First, I am in charge of a most humane gentleman, who, with his family, have rendered me every possible attention I have desired, or that could be of the least advantage; and I am so far recovered of my wounds as no longer to require nursing. Then, again, it would subject you to great personal inconvenience and heavy expense, without doing me any good. Allow me to name to you another channel, through which you may reach me with your sympathies much more effectually. I have at home a wife and three young daughters, the youngest but little over five years old, the oldest nearly 16. I have also two daughters-in-law, whose husbands have both fallen near me here. There is another widow, Mrs. THOMPSON, whose husband fell here. Whether she is a mother or not, I cannot say. All these, my wife included, live at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y. I have a middle-aged son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could well do to earn a living. He was a most dreadful sufferer in Kansas, and lost all he had laid up. He has not enough to clothe himself for the Winter comfortably. I have no living son, or son-in-law, who did not suffer terribly in Kansas.

Now, dear friend, would you not as soon contribute fifty cents now, and a like sum yearly for the relief of those very poor and deeply-afflicted persons? To enable them to supply themselves and their children with bread and very plain clothing, and to enable the children to receive a common English education? Will you also devote your own energies to induce others to join you in giving a like amount, or any other amount, to constitute a little fund for the purpose named?

I cannot see how your coming here can do me the least good; and I am quite certain you can do me immense good where you are. I am quite cheerful under all my afflicting circumstances and prospects; having, as I humbly trust, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," to rule in my heart. You may make such use of this as you see fit. God Almighty bless and reward you a thousand-fold.

Yours, in sincerity and truth. JOHN BROWN.

FRED. DOUGLASS' PAPER IN NEW HANDS.

Frederick Douglass' Paper of Nov. 11 contains the introductory of the new editor, LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, in whose charge the paper is left by the flight of the original proprietor. It says:

"The readers of this journal have already been informed that its editorials are to be written by another hand than the one which has so long obeyed the impulses of the heart and dictates of the mind, heretofore presiding over its columns. It will be expected, and seems fitting, that we should say a few words to our readers, as to the purposes which will control, and principles which will guide us in our present position.

First, however, permit us to prepare the minds of our readers to receive our editorial labors with forbearing charity. We are to stand, for several months, at the usual post of a man whose history has been full of strange events, whose character is marked with [illegible] individuality, and whose talents as an [illegible] have given him a world-wide fame. We have no similar personal history to act as a perpetual spur to mental activity, or to produce that individuality of character which has won the hearts of the readers of this paper to its editor. We cannot bring either learning or fame to our work, and our readers must, therefore, prepare their minds to be content with the honest and sincere efforts of a plain mind, to do service in the cause to which this journal is devoted.

MORE OUTRAGES—ABOLITIONISTS SUSPECTED.

There was considerable excitement in town yesterday morning, in consequence of the burning of a wheat stack, the property of Hon. WM. LUCAS, near Hulltown, in this county. The stack was fired about 9 o'clock in the morning, and about the same time Mr. L. observed a suspicious looking character walking from the direction of the fire. Efforts were in a short time made for the arrest of the man, but without success. Scouts were started in all directions in order to arrest him, but returned at night without having accomplished their purpose.

It may be mentioned here that a bold attempt was made, about ten days ago, to murder Mr. LUCAS. He had retired to bed, and had his lamp near him, reading. He had not been in that position long before he heard a noise, and in a moment observed the flash of a gun outside the window. He immediately sprang from his bed, seized his revolver and rushed to the door. As he reached the door, he saw a man wheel his horse and ride off at a furious rate of speed. The man had left the gate open, and had little difficulty in making his escape. Who he was, or what provocation he had for this murderous attempt, Mr. L. is entirely ignorant of. The affair has been kept thus long, in order to detect the wretch, should he attempt to repeat his horrid design. Mr. L.'s loss on his wheat will be about $500. Several barns and stock-yards have been burnt during the past few days, and it is feared by many that the country is infested with a band of Abolition incendiaries. Should this turn out to be true, and any of them are caught in the act, it is most probable they will not have the benefit of a jury.

The Circuit Court having closed its session, the prisoner HAZLETT will not be tried until next Spring, until which time he will remain in our county jail.

THE FORBES PAPERS—CARD FROM MR. HARTMANN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement made last Saturday in your estimable papers seems to infer that I have made use of the paper contained in Mr. FORBES' trunk, and transfer upon me the shame incurred by the relator, whoever he may be. The trunk, opened by accident, and left at the house as security for a sum of $126, is exactly in the same condition as I found it, and I most solemnly declare that not a single sheet of paper has been taken therefrom, and is ready to be returned on payment of the debt, as I have not since seen the *soit disant agent* of Col. FORBES.

Yours, O. HARTMANN.

Views of Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

Gov. BROWN was inaugurated for his second term at Milledgeville, Ga., on the 4th inst. In the course of his address he alluded as follows to the Presidential campaign of 1860: "The great contest of 1860, which may decide the fate of the Union, is to be fought between the Black Republican and the National Democratic Parties. It is useless to disguise the fact; there can be no third party of power between the two with any prospect of success. Where shall Georgia stand in this contest? Shall she stand united with the Democracy, or shall she divide her strength, and thereby give incidental aid to her enemies? I look to the National Democratic Party as the last hope of the Union. Destroy its integrity, and trample under foot its principles, and there is no longer a rational hope for the rights of the South in the Confederacy. I love the Union of these States, and am prepared to make every reasonable sacrifice to maintain it, so long as it does not violate the rights of my native South. But should the two come into conflict, I love the rights of the South *more*, and am prepared to defend them at *any* sacrifice and at every hazard. In the present condition of affairs I would advise the citizens of Georgia to stand united with the National Democracy, so long as they continue to stand by her rights, and to protect them in the Union. But should this organization be broken down, and her constitutional rights be denied, and her equality in the Union destroyed, I would then advise her citizens to strike for independence out of the Union—and to pledge to each other 'their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor,' never to forsake each other till triumphant success shall have crowned their efforts. My fervent prayer to Almighty God is, that this necessity may be averted—that wisdom, moderation and justice may control all our National and State councils—and that the rights of the States and the Union of the States may be thus perpetuated."

OBITUARY.

Mr. Henry Thomas, one of the oldest dry goods merchants in Frederick, Md., died a few days since.

Sampson Rial, one of the slaves emancipated by John Randolph, died recently at Piqua, Ohio, aged about 80.

Hon. James Curtis, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died in that city Nov. 2. The Common Council attended his funeral in a body.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hungarian and the Asia.

The Great Storms in England.

Threatening State of European Politics.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Hungarian*, Capt. JONES, with sixty-four passengers, left Liverpool at 12:10 P. M. of the 2d inst., and arrived here this (Sunday) morning at 10:30, it being eleven days passage, including a detention of six hours at Newfoundland in rescuing and landing the crew of the shipwrecked vessel as before reported.

Nov. 2, passed the three-masted schooner *Aliz*, from Montreal, towing into Liverpool.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult.

The steamer *Vigo* leaves Liverpool Dec. 20, for Philadelphia.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

A Zurich telegram of the 29th says: "To-day a meeting took place. It is stated that the three treaties will be signed next week. Count KAROLYI, the new Austrian Representative, arrived here last evening."

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing new of importance relative to the loss of the *Royal Charter*. It is stated that the divers, after an examination of the wreck, reported so unsatisfactorily as to the probable recovery of the gold, that the Underwriters demanded 40 per cent. for insurance. Fears were entertained that the bullion-room would not be found intact. But few additional bodies had been recovered.

Another furious gale had been experienced along the English coast, particularly at the south. Many shipping casualties are reported, but nothing serious to American vessels. As the steamer *Hungarian* was coaling in the Mersey from a flat alongside, the flat was swamped, and several lives lost. Considerable damage was sustained by buildings, &c., in London and other inland towns.

In the storm of the previous week the ship *Charles Holmes*, from Liverpool for Mobile, was totally wrecked on the 28th, near Fishguard; all hands were drowned.

The *Great Eastern* was expected to leave Holyhead for Southampton on the day the *Hungarian* sailed.

The Directors had voted forty thousand pounds to place the ship in a complete state of efficiency. It is asserted that she goes to Liverpool in the Spring, and that SCOTT RUSSELL's services are dispensed with.

FRANCE.

A letter purporting to have been written by NAPOLEON to the King of Sardinia, dated October 20, has found its way into print. There were some doubts of its authenticity, but it was generally regarded as genuine. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who started the letter, guarantees its authenticity. The Emperor writes to the King to settle with him the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances he says are grave, and it is requisite to lay aside idle allusions. The Emperor observes that the question is not now whether he has done well or ill at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty the results most favorable for the pacification of Italy and the repose of Europe. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest. The Emperor then gives in detail his views as to the mode in which his object may be best accomplished, and adds: It is the real interest of your Majesty to second me in the development of the plan in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by treaty, and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to meet, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is placed beforehand. The plan itself is already known. The Emperor demands that the Duchess of PARMA shall be called to Modena. Parma is to be united to Piedmont, and Tuscany, augmented perhaps by a portion of territory, is to be restored to the Grand Duke FERDINAND, and a system of moderate liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy. The Emperor traces the plan of an Italian Confederation with the Pope as Honorary President, as this increase of his moral influence would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations.

This letter attracted much attention, and some English journals see in it good reasons why England should not join the Congress.

The *Correspondent* has received a warning for an article by MONTALEMBERT, regarding the late war and the Pope.

The *Ami de la Religion* also received a warning for reproducing the article.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral, ordering that prayers be put up for the Pope.

It is stated that the King of Abyssinia has made over to France the Isle and Port of Massonah in the Red Sea.

It was reported in Paris that the tariff would soon be reformed so as to give liberty of commerce.

The Paris *Patrie* says that a Congress will take place. It would have taken place even in the absence of England, but the adhesion of the British Cabinet is no longer doubtful.

Mr. COBDEN is said to have been received by NAPOLEON.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes on the 31st advanced to 69@75. The Bourse was closed on the 1st inst., it being a holiday.

The Paris Flour market was quiet, but steady. Wheat was firm; holders endeavored to raise the prices, but did not succeed. The average price of Wheat throughout France shows an advance on the month of 1 franc, (18c.) Considerable speculation was going on in Spirits, at high prices.

The Silk trade of Lyons had considerably improved during the last few days. Large orders were expected from the United Seates.

SPAIN.

A circular has been addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, informing the Foreign Powers that Tangiers, Tetuan, and Lawache have been declared in a state of blockade by the Spanish Government.

Letters from Madrid state that Marshal O'DONNELL would take his departure from that place on Nov. 1.

The offensive against Morocco would commence on the 7th or 8th of November.

Gen. CABALA will take the command-in-chief of the Army until the arrival of the Count DE LUCENA.

The Spanish Government have chartered all the steam-packets which run between its ports and Marseilles for the conveyance of the expedition against Morocco.

The Queen offered to contribute part of her civil list, and to sell her jewels towards defraying the expenses of the war.

ITALY.

The Turin Ministerial Journal asserts that the Sardinian Cabinet has not adhered to the diplomatic arrangements by which Italy has been disposed of at Zurich, and that in case of Romagna being attacked, Piedmont will take the field to assist them.

According to advices from Sicily, the insurrection there had not ceased. Reinforcements of troops are being despatched by the Neapolitan Government. Numerous arrests were made at Palermo, Cattano and Messina.

The Pope, according to several journals, has accepted the principles of reform that have been suggested, but desires to be himself the judge of the time at which they shall be applied; and herein is the difficulty.

GARIBALDI arrived at Turin on the 29th, in compliance with a summons from the King. At Tagheri, in addressing the multitude, he is stated to have said: "With a King like VICTOR EMANUEL, with an army like ours, and with a people like you, Italy should not stop until she has freed the last inch of her soil from the heel of the foreigner."

The official *Gazette* publishes another decree regulating the terms upon which the new loan is to be effected, namely, by the authorization of the sale of four millions of Rentes by public subscription, to bear interest from Jan. 1, 1860. The issue price will shortly be fixed.

The National Bank at Turin had resumed cash payments on the presentation of its bank notes.

GERMANY.

In Germany great importance was attached to the recent meeting of the Emperor ALEXANDER and the Prince of Prussia. The Russian and Prussian Cabinet will, it is asserted, follow an identical policy on all great questions.

Le Nord says, that the reception given at Warsaw, by the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Archduke ALBERT, the bearer of overtures from Vienna, was most ceremonious, formal and cold.

AUSTRIA.

It is asserted that Baron BRUCK did tender his resignation, but that the Emperor declined to receive it.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail to Sept. 22 has reached London, but the news was generally anticipated.

The discharged European troops were leaving Calcutta at the rate of a thousand a week.

It is reported, that Sir C. TREVELYAN had recommended the entire dissolution of the Native Army of Madras, leaving nothing but a small, highly trained European Military Police.

CHINA.

The North China *Herald* contains an interesting letter in regard to the movements of the American Minister, and the ratification of the treaty. The following are extracts:

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The United States steam-frigate *Powhattan*, having on board JOHN E. WARD, the United States Minister, has just arrived from the Pei-ho. From her officers we learn the following items of news: On the 16th ultimo, while the *Powhattan* was anchored off Pei-tang, there arrived an Imperial Edict, ordering that the American Minister and *suite* of twenty should be escorted with all honor to Peking, and that they should leave Pei-tang any day after the 16th. The edict was in answer to a communication of the American Minister informing the authorities that he was present and ready to exchange the treaty at any time and place which they might appoint. On the morning of the 20th, Mr. WARD and suite arrived at Pei-tang, where they were received by an escort, and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first traveled forty-five miles across the country in covered carts, striking the Opeiho some ten miles above Tien-Tsing, and thence proceeded in junks to Toong-Chau, distant twelve miles from Peking, of which it is the port. There they again took carts for the Capital.

The entire trip occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. They passed not less than six or eight barriers between Peitsang and Toong Chau Non, none of them, however, being in repair, or backed by forts. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was breaking up. The Legation remained at Peking fifteen days, during which they were confined to their quarters—not, however, as prisoners, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out; but the Commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. WARD to grant permission to walk out or not, as he saw fit. They would doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the very first interview, informing KWEI LIANG that as soon as his movements should be at all restricted, he should close all intercourse and demand a return escort. It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. WARD, but that he also persisted upon his performing *Ko-tow*, *i. e.*, prostrating himself nine times with his head to the ground, which was positively refused as being against the principles of His Excellency. The result of this was that, upon the fourteenth day of their stay, it was concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking, and to send His Excellency back to Peitang to exchange the treaty, and next day they returned accordingly.

They arrived at Peitang on the 16th, and treaties were there exchanged, and an English prisoner named JOHN POWELL given up. This man, who was a seaman on board of the *Highflyer*, and who, with a sapper, had been captured on the 25th June, fearing for his life, had proclaimed himself an American. The Chinese informed Mr. WARD of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up as an American if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as the man had been taken while fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious to serve the poor fellow, he intimated that it would be a great personal favor if they would turn him over, and as such it was done. He is now on board of the *Powhattan*. Of the sapper nothing more is known than that he was still a prisoner.

The correspondent of the London *Times* thinks the whole affair was a humiliation to a great nation, and was intended as such.

The British and French Ministers remained at Shanghai.

The American men-of-war were disposed of as follows: *Mississippi* and *Powhatan* at Shanghai; *Toey Wan* at Gulf Pechelli, and the *Germantown* at Japan.

A large business had been done in tea at Foo-Chow-Foo, for the United States, at unchanged rates.

Several severe hurricanes had visited the coast of China, and had done considerable damage to the shipping.

JAPAN.

The currency question had been settled for the present by the return to the first understanding.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Melbourne, per *Royal Charter*, were to the 26th August. The news was of little importance.

The Very Latest by the Hungarian.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The *Times'* City Article of Tuesday evening says: The intelligence of a friendly understanding between Russia and Prussia seems calculated to have a favorable influence on prices from its being likely to interpose a partial check against new European wars.

Among the few speculators that assembled, the nominal quotation of Consols was 96⅛.

The demand for money has again been active, both at the Bank and in the open market.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: The Stock Exchange was closed, according to custom, on Tuesday. There was a marked increase in the applications for money at the Bank, and in the general market it was only by way of favor that the best bills were discounted at the Bank minimum. The immediate supply of money has become very scanty. The impression that money will yet become somewhat dearer this year is retained by many persons, and is encouraged by the continued remittance of gold to the Continent, by the flatness of the continental exchanges, and by the steady demand for silver for the east. There were no operations in gold at the Bank to-day.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh states that 85,600 casks of tallow had been shipped off, and business for the season was apparently finished, although the weather continued mild.

St. Petersburgh letters say the rate of discount has risen to 8 per cent., and much commercial disturbance prevails, especially among the manufacturing interests.

The India Office invites tenders for 8,000 tons of coal, deliverable in India.

Throughout yesterday and the previous night a gale of wind, equaling in duration, and occasionally in fury, that of last week, appears to have swept over the country. At Portsmouth it is described as far exceeding in strength and intensity the gale of last week. At Plymouth the steamships of war in the Sound had their engines at work to ease the strain on their cables.

In regard to the China expedition the London *Times* is urgent in pressing on the Government the necessity of dispatch. It says: "If we are at the landing-place by March, we can do the work well in one year; if we are later than April, we are almost certain that it will take two years, and double our risks and our expenses. We hope that no desire of French coöperation will induce us to carry out our politeness to so expensive an extent as to wait for them. If they should not be ready to go with us, we can divide the task with them, and meet them at Peking, or expect them at Tien-Tsing. Perhaps, we may meet the Americans there. If private American letters from China speak the truth, Mr. WARD was, with studied intent to ridicule him, drawn to Peking by a mule and donkey, tandem fashion, and if his ratified treaty is found to be destitute of the only useful stipulation the draft contained—that is to say, regulations for trade and tariffs—then we conceive that the Americans may by this time have concluded that their humility has not answered. We, however, want no help."

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The *Moniteur* contains the following: "The Duke of PADUA retires from the post of Minister of the Interior on account of ill health. Mr. BILLAULT succeeds him."

DRESDEN, Nov. 1.—The Dresden *Journal* asserts "England will send a representative to the approaching Congress without making any condition." The same journal says: "The Congress will in all probability meet at Paris."

LISBON, Oct. 31.—The steamer *Avon* has arrived with the Brazilian mail. There is no political news of importance.

Exchange on London 25¼. Coffee had declined 200@300 reis; exports since the last mail 104,000 bags; for the United States prices were at 5710@5800 reis, flat; stock 120,000 bags.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Consols 96¼ for Money and Account.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The French Emperor and the Italian Question—The Relations of France and England—Naval Improvements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

A good deal is said just now in private about the temper of mind in which the Emperor returned from Biarritz, in regard to the affairs of Italy. We hear also many vague hints about his health and the condition of his mind. All this gossip has undoubtedly a certain foundation in truth. He was heard to express great annoyance at St. Sauveur at the difficulties which met him at every turn, in the settlement of the complications in Italy, and one of the objects of his visit to this secluded mountain retreat was to escape for a time from the vexations of the moment. Since his return to St. Cloud he has only driven twice to town, once to a council at the Tuileries, and once to see his uncle JEROME at the Palais Royal. To all requests to visit the theatres it is replied that his Majesty's health is not good, and we have other reasons for believing that this is true. In regard to his mind, I have no need to remind you that it is one of the traditional imputations under which all monarchs have to suffer, that from time to time they become deranged. We have absolutely no evidence that the present Emperor has ever experienced any misfortune of the kind, and, in fact, he does not seem to be a subject for that sort of malady.

Among the Emperor's own friends there are two parties, with two opinions on the subject of Italy. The one, not by any means a small party, blames his conduct from beginning to end in this Italian business; while the other pretends that it has added new lustre to his reputation, not only as a soldier but as a diplomatist. In order to make this appear, however, this party is obliged to draw upon the future. Thus they tell us that the whole policy of the Emperor, from the beginning to the end, has been shaped with a view to bring about a European Congress, in which shall be formally abrogated the Treaties of 1815. It was for this that he stopped when he had crossed the Mincio, and demanded an armistice, and this they regard as the master-stroke in his policy; it was for this that he has tried to make friends with Austria, and to maintain good relations with Prussia and England; it was for this precisely that he declared, in his St. Sauveur manifesto, that a Congress would be useless, thereby disarming any prejudices that might arise from a supposition that he particularly desired such a measure; in fine, his whole course, they say, has been shaped toward the events that are now going on in Italy, so as to render a Congress inevitable. A Congress once convened, and the obnoxious treaties abrogated in form, as they now are in fact, NAPOLEON will then show himself under another aspect. He will dispose of the destinies of Italy in a manner to satisfy her most ardent friends, and then turn his attention to other parts of Europe. They claim that he is the ablest and shrewdest diplomat of the age, and that the sequel will not only prove him such, but will show that he has managed the Italian question as a master in diplomacy.

The public are at this moment in such an uncertain state as to where NAPOLEON really stands on the Italian question, and as to what are his intentions, that these diverse opinions of his friends acquire a certain importance. It is for this reason I have given them place here. However much of these opinions may be true, it is yet certain that NAPOLEON is immensely annoyed with this question, and would gladly have it off his hands.

Events, however, are not likely to wait long on any tardy decisions of NAPOLEON or others. The French Government, in fact, has been forced to send a messenger to Vienna praying the Austrian Government to hasten in its appointment of a successor to M. COLORADO at Zurich, in order that the affairs of Italy may receive an early solution. This step has been brought about by the menacing state of affairs in the Romagna and in Naples. Austria, the Pope, and the King of Naples, pretend that GARIBALDI has designs beyond the protection of the Duchies; that he aims at nothing less than the total overthrow of the secular power of the Pope, and a revolution that shall extend to Rome, Naples and Venice. GARIBALDI and the people of the Duchies, on the contrary, pretend that three armies, one under the Duke of Modena, one under the King of Naples, and a third belonging to the Pope, are about to invade the Romagna and the Duchies, to force the reëstablishment of the ancient order of things. We, of course, do not know the secret intentions of either party; we only know that the troops of GARIBALDI, and those of the three Powers mentioned, stand face to face at no great distance, and that every day may bring us the news of a conflict. We can easily understand, therefore, that the Emperor, however much he may be fatigued with the subject, feels keenly the necessity of prompt action; for every drop of blood that is spilt in such a war will leave an indelible stain on his own skirt. He cannot afford, in fact, before the world and before history, to allow such a war to take place. The treaty of Villafranca would then become a great mistake, and the man who made it would fall as far below his former level as he is to-day above it.

The irritability in France against England is really great, and on the increase. There appears to be an organized opposition among the journals of every party in England against any and every act, every intention of the French Government. Beside the Italian question there are those of Morocco and the Isthmus of Suez, in both of which the London Press never ceases to calumniate the Emperor and his policy. For them, all his movements tend to one thing, the weakening of the power of England; they charge him with urging Spain into a war with Morocco in order to make conquests that may neutralize Gibraltar, and they attribute his support of M. DE LESSEPS and his Suez Canal project to a desire to weaken England in the Mediterranean and in India. It is impossible for the Emperor to sustain or urge any exterior measure with credit for loyal intentions.

There is every evidence that the Emperor, at least his Cabinet, is deeply irritated at this course of the English Press and politicians. The ministerial article, which I sent you by the last steamer, is a sufficient proof of the fact, if there were no others. But if you will watch the columns of the ministerial journals, and especially of the *Constitutionnel*, which speaks more nearly the mind of the French Cabinet than the rest, you will not fail to perceive the verification of this feeling. If it were any other nation than England, the warnings that have appeared from the French Cabinet would have been sufficient to forbode a war, for in the wars of the present Empire, no more notice has been given of an ill-feeling toward the enemy than we have already seen against England.

Altogether affairs are not promising in Europe; the war in Italy instead of tranquilizing the political world, has only stirred it up; the mobilization of the armies of the different States which did not take part in the war, has served to arouse the military spirit of those States, and this, reacting upon the politicians, has thrown the whole continent into a querulous and irritable condition which needs but a feeble pretext to fall into open hostility.

We hear wonderful things at Paris of the activity and intelligence of GARIBALDI, in the organization and government of the army now under his command. He is always in movement, watching the progress of the works on the fortifications, making observations in company with the engineers, receiving reports and giving orders. He occupies himself with every thing and at all hours, and he seems to carry with him into the midst of his devoted followers the fury of war and the assurance of triumph. He is one of those men [illegible] endowed with that [illegible] magnetism which belonged to PETER the Hermit, and JOAN of ARC, and which enables him to mold and direct the disorderly spirits under his command with the hand [illegible]. The Italians regard him as a gift sent from heaven for the protection of the holy cause of Italian independence.

The system of gun-boats is acquiring a large development in the French navy. Recently one of these constructions, by way of experiment, was taken from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; that is to say, from Marseilles by Toulouse to Bordeaux, nearly all the way by water, thus avoiding the passage by the Straits of Gibraltar. France has long nursed the idea of making herself independent of Gibraltar, by cutting a ship canal over the route just indicated: the successful experiment of transporting a small armed vessel from sea to sea, has revived that idea, and will, perhaps, engage the nation in the undertaking.

The species of gun-boat which has just made this passage carries but one mast, and is moved principally by a propeller completely submerged. The mast, as well as the machinery, can be made to disappear when necessary. The boat carries but one gun. This gun, which is of the largest size, is placed near the bow, pointing forward, and behind a screen (*blindage*) which protects completely the gunners. During the late campaign in Italy, I stopped a few days in a hotel at Desenzano, on the Lake of Garda, alongside of which they were putting together five of these boats, transported from Toulon in pieces, to be used in the attack on Peschiera by water. I thus had an opportunity of studying their construction in detail. The *blindage* is the principal feature of this class of vessels. It consists in an immense oaken screen, covered with iron, set upright across the vessel, and pierced with a hole for the muzzle of the big gun. The wooden part of this screen is twenty inches thick, the iron which covers it has a thickness of five inches—total, twenty-five inches. The iron plate is retained by immense bolts and screws. After the keel of the vessel, (which has a length of, say 75 feet,) is placed in position in the ordinary way, the screen, which, on account of its weight is cut into two upright pieces, is hoisted into the keel by means of a high scaffolding and pullies. It is then adjusted and the plates screwed on. When in position, the top of the screen projects about five feet above the top of the ribs of the keel. Looking from before, this screen hides all the after part of the vessel. The vessel, of course, attacks only in front. If the vessel is 75 feet long, the screen will be placed at about 20 feet from the bow. Thus, the screen answers the triple purpose of protecting the men and the greater part of the vessel, and of serving by its port-hole for a resting-place for the gun.

It will be readily understood that such an obstacle ought to resist the shock of the most terrible projectiles. The vessel has no bowsprit, and the placing of all that is in front of the screen can have absolutely no influence on the vessel, since the vessel proper exists behind the screen, and not before it. The vessel, in fact, offers to the enemy's balls nothing but an immense floating, moveable, unsteady shield, hard to hit, and impervious to balls when hit. These boats draw but little water, and thus being able to penetrate everywhere, may become most useful and terrible instruments of destruction. The French Government are building a very large number of them, of various sizes.

The French navy department is also constructing several of the invulnerable floating batteries, of the species of which you have the pioneer, I believe, at Hoboken. The Emperor some time ago gave the plan of such a vessel, somewhat different from the others, to M. ARMAN, naval constructor at Bordeaux, and member of the Legislature. This vessel is about finished, and was visited a fortnight ago by the Emperor, on his way home from Biarritz. The vessel will contain a thousand men, and they are hastening to finish it in time to take part in the expedition against China.

The Court will leave Paris for the Palace of Compiègne on Sunday next, to be gone four weeks. During this time the usual brilliant *fêtes* will take place, hunts in the forest in full costume, balls, concerts, etc. Four series of invitations have been issued, each series to remain at Compiègne a week, the guests of their Majesties. The Queen of Holland, now on a visit here, and the eldest daughter of the Emperor NICHOLAS, the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, will be among the guests.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

England and the War against the Moors—French Relations—The Chinese and San Juan Questions—The Liverpool Banquet—Miscellaneous.

From Our London Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

With the exception of Spanish affairs, which have become somewhat better understood than they were a week ago, foreign politics remain covered with the same dense fog that has overhung them for some time. Peremptory demands were undoubtedly made by our Government for an explicit statement of intentions on the part of the Court of Madrid, and these were accompanied with very distinct intimations that England being fully aware whence the arms and money were to be found for the expedition against Morocco, it would only be considered by us as the *avant garde* of a French invasion of the Moorish Empire, unless positive assurances were given that no permanent occupation of territory within the Straits of Gibraltar would be attempted or *sanctioned* by Spain. The men who hold what is called power in that country, are so entirely in the hands of LOUIS NAPOLEON, that without his leave they dare not give the guarantees required. The African expedition opened to them an unlooked for field of personal profit and distinction. The dissolute sovereign was glad of any occurrence that would tend to divert public attention from the frivolities and vices of the palace, and which might eventuate in the strengthening of the prestige of the Spanish army—the only Spanish institution that Queen ISABELLA really loves or trusts. Anything on the part of her Catholic Majesty, or that of her Ministers, was seen to be readily promised to avert the threatened veto of England; and as the French Emperor was not called on to give any formal pledge as to his intentions regarding territorial projects in Northern Africa, no insuperable difficulty was interposed by him in the way of the quieting assurances being given to the British envoy at Madrid, which he was instructed to require. Marshal O'DONNELL declared to Mr. BUCHANAN not only verbally, but in writing, that Spain would in no case seek permanently to occupy the coast opposite to Gibraltar, or any portion of Morocco her troops might overrun to the eastward of the Pillars of Hercules. What such assurances are worth I leave you to judge. While the Moors are engaged in resistance to LINANO's army in the West, their territories are to be invaded by the French under Gen. MARTIMPREY on the side of Algiers. Nobody ever believed, I suppose, that NAPOLEON III. contemplated the permanent aggrandizement of Spain, or that he had any other purpose in view than to make use of her troops and ships, just as his uncle did before him, to work out his own objects. But that he means to compensate himself for the loss of a French principality in Italy, by the annexation of another large share of Barbary, it seems to all thinking persons here impossible to doubt. This affair, however, disclosing as it has done, the growing distrust of England, has served to widen still further the breach of cordial intimacy hitherto subsisting between the ruler of France and Lord PALMERSTON. The latter felt, and did not disguise the feeling, that he of all men in this country was bound to see that no advantage was taken of our friendly disposition.

When reminded by an intimate but unofficial friend of the confidence he had always expressed in LOUIS NAPOLEON's intentions, the Premier replied gaily—"Just so; but I think twice is enough for any one to sacrifice power for a foreign friend; and I can't afford to incur the national suspicion a third time for the sake of his Majesty."

M. PERSIGNY has returned to London, anxious as ever to restore cordiality and mutual confidence. He was not able, however, to prevent summary orders being issued ten days ago to discontinue the preparations previously going on for the proposed expedition to China. Lord JOHN RUSSELL refused to enter into the project on the scale proposed, and showed himself equally averse to the task of vindicating our affronted honor in the Eastern seas by a predominantly French force. In a word, he is less than ever inclined to go deeply into the Chinese quarrel; and public sentiment (as you truly prognosticated several weeks ago) is steadily setting in the direction of the utmost forbearance and moderation towards the Mantchoos. Few people now defend Mr. BRUCE's fool-hardy conduct; and many express their approval of the superior judgment and right-mindedness displayed by Mr. WARD. You are thoroughly right in all you have said in the columns of the TIMES regarding the effect likely to be produced in the mind of this country by the generous conduct of your Minister and Naval Commander on the Pei-ho Station. Be assured of it, the course taken by them will be remembered and will exercise a salutary influence in the course of English policy towards America, long after the events of the wretched affair of the 25th January last has passed into comparative oblivion. It will be a curious and interesting fact should it turn out, (as I have good reasons for believing it will,) that it was the timely interposition of Admiral Baynes in command of the British vessels cruising off Vancouver's Island, that prevented the landing of English troops on the opposite side of San Juan to that occupied by Gen. Harney. Gov. Douglas was desirous, I am informed, to take what he called counter-possession, and had made preparation for doing so, when the gallant Admiral fortunately arrived in time to dissuade him from a course that would have helped in no way to settle the dispute, and which might have led to consequences the most disastrous to both countries.

A great Conservative banquet is to be given to-morrow, at Liverpool, to Lord Derby and his late colleagues. Mr. Disraeli and his lady passed through town yesterday on their way to Knowsley, the residence of the noble earl, which is situated about twenty miles from the contemplated scene of political festivity.

The friends and family of the late Sir Robert Peel were shocked to hear, this morning, that the amiable relict of the departed statesman had been found dead in her bed last night. She had usually enjoyed good health, and I saw her looking as well as she was wont to do yesterday afternoon. She was the daughter of Gen. Sir John Floyd, and was the mother of the present Sir Robert, of the Countess of Jersey, of Mr. Frederick Peel, M. P., formerly Under-Secretary of State, and of the gallant Sir William Peel, whose conduct in the Crimea and in India earned for him so high a reputation as a sailor. Lady Peel was in her youth very beautiful; and her portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, has often been engraved. It is a strange fact that both she and her illustrious husband should have been summoned from the world by the stroke of sudden death.

We have a new tragedian this week, a Mr. George Melville, who has appeared at the Princess' Theatre, in the character of *Hamlet*. He is a plausible, well-looking, respectably educated young man, who does nothing to offend ordinary hearers, but who leaves no impression whatever that we can give an intelligible account of, different from that which our experience from an ordinary revelation of this mystic and difficult part, would suggest.

The most valuable contribution to our stock of modern literature during the present month is *The Natural and Political History of Ceylon*, by Sir Emerson Tennent, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and formerly Secretary to the Government of that interesting Island. The book is full of research, and has been very favorably noticed in various quarters.

THE RHINE AND THINGS.

The German Diet—The Rhine—New Bridge at Cologne—Life at the University—Death of young Francis Head, his Character, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEIDELBERG, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

There is little or no political news of importance. All the reports which one day hears the next day hastens to contradict, so that a gatherer of items has his choice between telling a thousand groundless stories, or none at all. This is the harvest-time for penny-a-liners. One might find continual occupation in retailing at fullest length the rumors that fly through the Continent, and then still more elaborately refuting and contradicting them.

The German Diet, after a recess of many weeks, met day before yesterday in Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the palace (as usual) of the Austrian Ambassador. One might suppose that after all the recent agitation concerning this old, dead body, its bones might be stirred into a sort of galvanized activity; but no, the Diet ignores, it never appeases its enemies. It is the great Incarnate Vis Inertia, and its sittings will be as solemnly stupid and pompously inane as ever. Nobody, even in Frankfort, cares what it does or says; the public wouldn't be bored with attending it if they could do so; and so the old machine goes on, like some water-wheels one meets in out-of-the-way places, that gravely and ponderously revolve, from the force of habit, after their mills are gone to ruin, and miller and corn are under ground.

I have just returned from a trip down the Rhine to Cologne, and take pleasure in reporting that all the old ruins on the way are as well as usual. Rheinfels has not been destroyed again by the French, and the report that the Lurlei Rock had ceased to echo is a malicious fabrication, utterly without foundation in truth. The echo is still there, and the fee for hearing it is as heavy as it ever was.

Cologne deserves no longer the reputation for dirt, discomfort, and other odors besides the odor Cologne, which Coleridge, and *Murray's Guide Book* once fastened upon it. The course of improvements carried on by the Prussian Government is greatly aided by the building of the new bridge, which was finished and opened a few days ago. The details of this colossal work have been already made public in America: I only desire to add the humble testimony of one who, having trotted over and back, on the King's birthday, (and consequently without paying the usual third of a cent,) looked through the lattice-work with great contempt at the old bridge of boats below, and moralized to his heart's content on the progress of the age, is prepared to own up that this bridge is worthy of the River Rhine, and the nineteenth century, and the highest praise.

Ehrenbreitstein is empty and dull enough. The garrison, quite large at the time of the war, is now reduced to less than 2,000 men, all new recruits; and the parade-grounds are only enlivened by the laughable awkwardness of the country bumpkins who are receiving lessons in the art of wearing a uniform without constantly feeling of the buttons, and carrying a musket without being afraid of its going off. The only visible traces of the mobilization of the Prussian army, three months ago, were a number of immense haystacks on the shore of the Moselle, brought there for the use of the expected cavalry, and not yet taken away.

The Semester opens very unfavorably in Heidelberg. There are said to be fewer students than last Summer—in which case, six hundred will be a large estimate; but as the catalogue has not appeared, nothing definite can be known. The American students will be quite numerous—as many as twenty, I should judge. Besides this, there is considerable American society here, consisting of families, who have made Heidelberg, for a time at least, their home.

The life of a sensible student, whether he be a German or a foreigner, in Heidelberg, does not fall under the censure which all observers express, in regard to the so-called Corps and Verbindung-leben. It is not necessary, in order to enjoy fully the advantages of the University, socially and intellectually, that one should become a member of the fighting and drinking clubs. Indeed, it is in the way of one's admission into the best German society here. The beer-houses (moderately visited), the castle and its environs, the opera at Mannheim, within a half-hour's ride, the society (easily obtained) of the Professors of the University, the balls and re-unions at the Museum, the excursions in summer to all parts of Europe (on foot if one is wise)—these are the elements of a true enjoyment of student-life. Most American students confine themselves (if so extended a field can be called confinement) to this course, and find their profit in it. I have met with others, who had been years in Germany, spent much money on their "student-life," entered the Corps, fought duels, drank beer by the gallon, and with all this hadn't made a single trip, even to the nearest objects of historic interest in their neighborhood. Their knowledge of German was merely a fluent use of German slang; and their acquaintance with the people went no further than saying "Du," with some young Baron von Poppycock, who belonged to the same Corps, and wore the proper shade of pink on his cap.

The reception here of the news of the death of young Francis Head, son of the Governor-General of Canada, has produced upon his numerous friends in Heidelberg no less sorrowful an impression than in Canada, where he was so much and so justly beloved. I speak not only the honest opinion which resulted from my personal acquaintance with him, but also the feeling of all who knew him, when I say that he had no superior here in talent, or unaffected kindness of heart. Although it would have been very natural, owing to his position and abilities, had he held his head high among his comrades, he never showed the least vanity or haughtiness. His sympathies were more with the Americans than the English, I believe; and his simplicity of life, and disregard of rank in himself and friends, could be profitably imitated by many republicans. It is not for me to describe his manner of life here;—suffice it to say, he was a rare instance of industry and application—indeed, we used to think he studied too constantly, and, especially, too much at night. And his eccentricities of thought and speech (not always the evidence, but often the concomitants of genius) endeared him still more to his friends, who would have been many had he given more time to the social pleasures which he sacrificed to his scholarly zeal.

A friend, who was in Heidelberg not long ago, brought letters of introduction to Mr. Head, from which it may be seen that, young as he was, he had already achieved a reputation worthy of respect. He was favored for years with the society, instruction and friendship of Sir Charles Lyell, the Geologist, and his letters would have thrown a [illegible] light upon the name of his distinguished friend. While there he was pursuing the more abstruse mathematics with great pleasure and zest.

Sir Edmund Head [illegible] to hear that so many hearts beat in sympathy with his loss, and so many, unknown to him, are yet bound to him by a common love for the great and good qualities of his twice noble son.

E. W. R.

BY THE ASIA.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Our London and Paris files, thus received, furnish us with most interesting details of current European events.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The state of affairs as between England and France on the matter of the Congress is said to be more encouraging than for some days past, and it is believed that an English Plenipotentiary will, after all, take his place among the representatives of the Powers that have to settle the very difficult question of Italy. At Zurich, matters are paralyzed for the moment by the death of M. Colloredo. Instructions were waited for from Paris and Turin, but it is probable that in the course of the week the treaty between France and Sardinia, as the necessary consequence of that between France and Austria, will be finally arranged, as all the details have been agreed upon here. France pays a sum of money to Austria, and Piedmont will reimburse France in proper time and place, on account of the expenses of the war. The successor of M. Colloredo will sign the three treaties. As little time as possible will be lost, for the French Government is most anxious to have done with the Zurich Conference.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, at Breslau, is a subject of great anxiety here. A very general impression is that they there agreed not to oppose the annexation of Central Italy with Piedmont, and that if it be true that England is now disposed to go into a Congress, it is because she has reason to believe that the votes of those two great Powers will be given in favor of Italian independence.

THE ZURICH TREATIES.

Turin (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is no doubt that the peace is concluded, but the treaty is not yet signed, and, notwithstanding what the *Moniteur* has said about it, at this moment that I am writing, is only *paraphed*. Its text also differs a little from the telegraphic summary of it that has already appeared; for instance, the following phrase is not contained in it: "The rights of the sovereigns of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany are reserved by the high contracting parties," or words to that effect. Instead of them, these words are introduced: "As for the rights of those sovereigns, the high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of deliberating and coming to an agreement." Before our plenipotentiary affixes his signature he has again demanded that a sum proportionate to all that part of the Duchy of Mantua which does not pass over to the dominions of King Victor Emanuel shall be deducted from the whole amount of debt assumed by the Sardinian Government. The Sardinian Representative demanded also an explanation of certain points relative to the sale by Austria of the Lombardy railways, and the sum she had already received. As soon as these particulars affecting the treaty have been examined into, the final act of peace will be subscribed. Sardinia had, indeed, protested against the arrangement disposing of the monastic institutions, and in virtue of which their possessions are withdrawn from the application of the Piedmontese laws as at present in force. The remonstrance of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary was submitted to the French Council of State, and this body has decided that the tenor of the present French law differs from that of the Sardinian laws respecting the property of monastic institutions. If so, the French law has been changed indeed, since the time when it converted into national property all the estates of the clergy. Another cause of dissent between Sardinia and Austria about the conclusion of peace has been, that the latter Power, being in great pecuniary straits, wanted a great part of the debt foisted upon the former to be paid in ready money. The arrangement effected is, that France herself will pay a portion of the debt in hard cash to Austria, and will take from Piedmont as reimbursement her promissory notes, under the condition, however, of not bringing them into the market, lest they should be depreciated.

All this concerns the treaty between France and Austria. The one between France and Sardinia is more simple. France transmits Lombardy to King Victor Emanuel on condition of receiving as part reimbursement for the expenses of the war the sum of sixty millions, and the pensions formerly paid by the Italian Kingdom to certain Marshals of the Empire being acknowledged. The treaty concluding peace between all the three Powers is also very simple. It refers for the most part to the two separate treaties, and does not impose on Sardinia the obligation of accepting the proposed Italian Confederation, or of taking any steps to that end. Austria appeared to be on the point of yielding in the matter of the iron crown, *but she is now quite inflexible*. When King Victor Emanuel was questioned on the subject, he replied, "Let Austria keep the material crown, I will fabricate one in the heart of the nation."

FAILURE OF THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME.

From La Presse, of Paris.

After Solferino, when Europe had no doubt that a lost battle, fought by Austria in the very heart of her fortresses, would completely set Italy free, she was again surprised by the news that an armistice had been concluded, and that the two Emperors were to meet at Villafranca. Her astonishment was redoubled when she learnt for the first time, that Austria kept not only Verona and Legnano, but Peschiera and Mantua, belonging to Lombardy, which thus lost her strategic importance; next, that the Emperor Francis Joseph had formally demanded the re-establishment of the Archdukes, and that the Emperor of the French had consented to reserve their rights. The war was made "against the will of Europe," in the name of the most important interests; bloody and glorious battles had been fought, and more than a hundred thousand men had perished; the people whose destinies were at stake, called to arms and invited to self-organization, had responded to the appeal, and victory, this time at least, had crowned the right. Friends and enemies of Italy, partisans and opponents of the war, expected results proportioned to the *greatness of the efforts, to the extent of the sacrifices, and* to the reasonableness of the hopes. The disappointment caused by the preliminaries of Villafranca was immense; and since it has been known that the treaty *of Zurich is nothing else than these preliminaries* formally drawn up and reduced to articles, astonishment has assumed, especially in the English Press, a peculiarly vivacious character. It has been found that the *object of the war has not been attained.* And when the *Moniteur* announced that Austria attached to her concessions, as a condition *sine quâ non*, the return of the Archdukes to their States, people have feared to see her insensibly regaining in Italy that domination *which was officially proclaimed, six months ago*, incompatible with the interest of France and the repose of Europe, and which caused it to be said in the programme of the first day, that it was necessary either to let her rule as far as the Alps or to drive her beyond the Adriatic. They have seen the Italians in arms on the right bank of the Po, Austria on the left bank, and war as the end of this violent antagonism.

In this situation the Italian question has appeared *more* complicated than ever—nearly incapable of solution; and it is asked by what means Italy can escape the fresh disorders and misfortunes that threaten her. The English Press has declared that Europe was not condemned, like the humbled *parliaments of former times, to register in silence the imperial edicts*, and that she had something better to do than to ratify purely and simply the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich. Knowing this treaty only from two incomplete, and in certain points contradictory, versions, we shall wait for the *Moniteur* to publish the official version of it before we judge it. *But, whatever be the text, it is evident that the* arrangements of the two sovereigns cannot content either Italy or Europe, or those sovereigns themselves, and that nothing will be serious and definitive but what has received the sanction of public right, after a thorough and solemn discussion of the state of Italy and the will of the Italians.

THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Under the title of "*Les prétendues incertitudes de la politique Impériale,*" the *Constitutionnel* publishes an article of upwards of three columns, for the purpose of proving that the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, in the Italian question, has been altogether in conformity with the programme which he traced out for himself from the beginning. The writer refers, in particular, to two documents placed at the extreme points of the great series of incidents which have taken place during the present year—namely, the famous pamphlet of *L'Empereur Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, which appeared in January last, and the note published in the *Moniteur* on the 9th September last. The absolute accordance of the two, the article affirms, is sufficient to demonstrate that, from the outset, the foresight of the Emperor had clearly fixed the distance which his energy would know how to reach, but which his prudence would not permit him to outpass. The article then analyses the contents of the pamphlet, and dwells more especially on the part which speaks of an Italian confederation, with the Pope as President. The only obstacle worth speaking of to the execution of the plan so proposed was the situation of Austria in Lombardy, and as after the battle of Solferino that impediment no longer existed, the Emperor naturally sought to realize the project which he was known to have approved of when set forth in the pamphlet. The treaty of Zurich, signed a few days back, is only the consecration of the Emperor's views, and a European Congress is called on now, as it was in January last, to regulate definitively the great question of Italy; with this difference, however, that it will have to accomplish after the victory what it was in vain entreated to [illegible] before the struggle. [illegible] a brief summary of the long article in the *Constitutionnel.*

NAPOLEON AND THE PARMESAN DEPUTATION.

From the Parma Gazette, Oct. 22.

The deputation sent to the Emperor of the French by the Assembly of Representatives of the Parmesan Provinces returned yesterday evening from Paris. The Emperor, they state, listened with much kindness to the expressions of gratitude of the population. He assured the deputation of his firm intention to serve the Italian cause, and repeated that no armed intervention could take place. His Majesty added that he entertained the firmest conviction that the wishes of the people would be satisfied.

EXPECTED RISING IN NAPLES.

Naples (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the Times.

The last intelligence I sent you of Sicilian affairs was very vague; and, indeed, you may readily imagine what efforts the Government made to keep the population in ignorance of what passes there and elsewhere. Some people give the idea that the island is quiet, and that there is no probability of any outbreak, unless the Government should receive some defeat or check on the frontier. *All then, without any distinction, are of opinion that a rise will be general in both parts of the kingdom.* I certainly do not think that the Liberals will compromise themselves by any general move, unless the opportunity be promising; but there is, undoubtedly, an impression among them that they are equal to, or superior to, any events which may arise. With regard to the late *émeute* in Sicily, it did not assume any large proportions. I believe it was a part of a generally-organized plan to act upon Palermo; but the authorities got information of it, and so took their measures that the Palermitans were unable to move. In the neighborhood of this capital are a number of small villages, the inhabitants of which are always in a chronic state of excitement. Those nearest the city, having learnt that the authorities were on the alert, remained quiet, but the people of Bagaria, in small force, marched towards the capital, and were met by the *Capitani d'Armi* and the *Gendarmerie*, who were sent out in the first instance. Shots were exchanged, a slight loss occurred, and the public force retired. Six companies of soldiers and some artillery were then sent out, on whose appearance the insurgents took to the mountains. Palermo was placed in a state of siege, but it was found impossible to disarm it—there would have been a rise at any risk, and so the measure was suspended. The position of things, then, if my information be correct, is that there is a kind of armed truce. The people have arms and the Government know it, but must wink at it. They are in the highest state of discontent, too, and we need not be surprised to hear of continued movements there. Indeed, a private letter says that only last Sunday, Palermo was in a great state of excitement, expecting an attack from the insurgents in the mountains, whose number increases rapidly.

GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of Garibaldi's proclamation to the Italians, a telegraphic summary of which has been already given:

To our Brothers of Naples: Brothers! we have combatted the Austrians, we have fought these insolent oppressors of Italy, and we have beaten them. We have seen them run like rabbits before our young soldiers; we have seen them fly in terror, and beg their lives of those whose brothers, parents, and friends they had basely assassinated. We have seen them fly like cowards before the sons of those whom they barbarously scourged or butchered at their pleasure; we have seen them fly, the vile miscreants, before the comrades of Ugo Bassi, Civinini, Ciceruacchio, and ask their lives with a baseness [unmistakably Austrian]; and yet of those who surrendered or who were wounded the Italians did not kill a single one.

Brothers! we have fought as Italians fight when they are united, and you were not with us. In the ranks of the conquerors there were Italians of all the provinces, but of Naples there were few. The shout of victory was heard in every dialect except yours, and yet—we knew it—your hearts beat high in the cause of the country. You felt our dangers and fatigues, and your hearts exulted at the announcement of our victories. Yes, exulted in spite of the abominable tyranny which crushes and degrades you, it felt its overthrow by the victory of Italians.

You were not with us in the body, but your good-will was there, we are certain; but this time, at least, you will be with us in both. Yes, Providence has decreed the union and alliance of our family—of this poor Italian family. Foreigners, *doctrinaires*, and priests labor in vain. In vain they seek to sow discord, to excite mistrust in the public mind, to corrupt this hapless people, whom they have divided so often, and so often sold to the strangers. In vain our brothers of the south have clasped the hands of our brothers of the centre and of the north; the sons of the Procidas, the Masaniellos, the Pepes, have grasped the victorious right hand of the soldiers of Palestro and San Martino.

G. GARIBALDI.

Rimini, October, 1859.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

EFFECT OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

From the London Times.

It is reported from Paris that, at the request of the Spanish Ambassador, the French Government has placed materials of war at the disposal of Spain, and that the Emperor has declared his intention of supporting the operations against Morocco by advances to the Government of Madrid similar to those made to Piedmont in the late war. Whether or not this news be literally true, there cannot be much doubt that France is preparing to intervene in the quarrel more actively than was originally expected. *The commanders in Algeria have concentrated strong* bodies of men on the frontier, under pretence of checking the incursions of certain unruly tribes, and it is quite possible that the French and Spanish *forces may combine to carry out other plans than the* obtaining redress for insults at Ceuta or the plundering of an African model farm. If we were disposed to feel cause of satisfaction in finding gloomy anticipations realized, we might remind our readers of the many times that we asserted the impossibility of a period of quiet following upon the martial successes of the French army. Whether it be from the necessity of the Emperor's position, or the wants of his soldiery, or the temptations of absolute power, Europe is witnessing, and seems doomed for a long time to witness, a series of international troubles. * *

If Queen Isabella's army could learn its warfare with the Moors how to defend Cuba, and how to bid defiance to an enemy in the Pyrenees, no one would rejoice at it more than Englishmen. But the case is different when the Cabinet of Madrid undertakes operations under the direction and with the help of a great and ambitious Power. We cannot avoid perceiving that in those alliances the stronger State must have complete control over the weaker, and that it is not Spain which goes to war, but France, under the shelter of her name, and, perhaps, with the intention of reaping the fruits of the war. We have before said that this country should avoid the slightest meddling in this dispute, should it result only in the punishment of an obstinate Court, the taking of securities for the *future*, and such an addition to the Spanish *territory as will make Ceuta secure. That* more than this will be willingly undertaken by Spain is not to be believed. Nothing could make the Spanish Government attempt *so absurd an enterprise as the conquest of Morocco,* except the injudicious interference of this country. A British Minister making feeble remonstrances, which public opinion would not allow him to follow *up by action, would be certain to put the continental* nations on their mettle. They would do anything to seem regardless and disdainful of English influence. If the Spaniards were alone in this affair, and were undisturbed by any foreign interference, for or *against them, we might be sure that three months* would put an end to the whole quarrel. It is the obligations under which Spain lays herself by accepting French assistance which constitute the chief evil of the present alliance. Against such an alliance, of course, we can say nothing diplomatically. Spain has a right to ally herself with France as well as with any other Power. But as members of the European community we are bound to notice any *conjunction which appears ominous of future disquiet.*

It may prove that the present joint action of these two States against Morocco is but part of the system which has already been inaugurated at Rome and Turin. To place the second-rate States of Europe under *his control at one time by judicious assistance*, at another by sudden severity; to keep them always wanting something or dreading something from him; to make, more especially, what are called the Latin nations the satellites of his throne, is an imperial theory which has often been propounded, and now seems in process of accomplishment. The nearly despotic Government of Spain *may be expected to* have no objection to such an union with France, and only some ill-judged act of violence would rouse the Spaniards into their old jealousy of French domination. * * * * * * * *

There are thus two points in this question which deserve the attention of the public. One is, the result to Morocco itself; the other is the effect on European policy of excessive French influence in Spain. On the first we have few misgivings. France has enough African territory on her hands, and Spain can with difficulty keep the few remaining colonies which belong to the Crown. But the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system in which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, the Papal States and Naples are dependents, deserves the attention of every politician among us.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The conspicuous position which the Spanish Government has suddenly assumed in Europe, makes it worth while for us to transfer to our columns the official list of the Spanish fleet, which consisted in 1843, or less than twenty years ago, of no more than thirty vessels.

At present it is composed of 122 men-of-war actually afloat, and mounting 1,045 guns, as follows:

Line-of-battle Ships	2
Frigates (42 to 50 guns) of which six are screws.	10
Corvettes (16 to 20 guns)	4
Brigs (10 to 20 guns)	10
Screw-Schooners	15
Side-wheel Steamers (2 to 16 guns)	26
Transports, Gunboats, &c.	43

In addition to this there are now on the stocks the following screw steam men-of-war:

At Ferrol,	1 Line-of-battle Ship, 1 Frigate, 2 Sloops,
At Cadiz,	1 Frigate, 1 Corvette,
At Carthagena,	1 Frigate, 1 Corvette.

[illegible] have large screw-gunboats now building for the Spanish Government in England.

THE LATE TERRIBLE GALE.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The wreck of the *Royal Charter*, of which we have now full particulars, proves to have been one of the most appalling disasters on record. Mr. John Bradbury, one of the few survivors, says, in his account:

We sailed from Melbourne on the 26th of August, and had on board, as I know, about 500 passengers and crew. The captain was Mr. Thomas Taylor, the chief officer, Mr. Stevens, and the second mate, Mr. Cowie. The ship ran almost entirely under canvas up to the equinoctial line, when she encountered strong head winds; her screw power was then brought into requisition. On the 10th of September, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the weather being thick and dark, we ran close past a large iceberg. Mr. Cowie was on watch, and had it not been for his able manœuvring, the ship would have been in imminent danger. The passengers showed their appreciation of his ability by presenting him with a testimonial on the eve of the dreadful disaster. We arrived at Queenstown on Monday forenoon, when twelve passengers disembarked. We left Queenstown about 3 o'clock, under steam alone. The ship was laid on her course for Liverpool, but the storm had the effect of diverting her to such an extent that I saw the *Great Eastern* at Holyhead. The wind was then blowing very hard. We sighted the light on Point Lynas about five o'clock in the afternoon. The sea was running high, but not equal to what we had experienced on the passage, but the wind was stronger. It was found we could make no headway and two anchors were dropped. She dragged her anchors, and the engines were working, but I understood the screw was broken. About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the vessel struck. A great number of passengers were then in their berths; but they suddenly rushed upon deck, many of them but partially dressed. There was not much confusion at first, but it increased as people became aware of the real danger. I believe the captain was not sober; but Captain Withers, who was a passenger, and the chief mate and officers, did all they could to save the ship.

At this point we take up the following graphic narrative of another surviving passenger:

On entering the saloon Mr. Allen, the head steward of the second cabin, came and told the passengers they had better not go on deck, as it might cause confusion. The order was implicitly obeyed. Time passed anxiously and wearily; the storm still raged. Suddenly the vessel struck, not violently, not even with sufficient force to throw the passengers off their seats. Water then came pouring down into the cabin. A voice shouted for the second-class passengers to go into the lower saloon, as the mainmast was going to be cut away. The passengers nearest to the entrance doors attempted to open them (they were hinged in the ceiling,) and finding some difficulty, they were immediately smashed. Still there was no hurrying, or crushing; all silently took their seats. On deck, sailors and officers, stripped to the waist, labored to cut away the mainmast. The vessel rolled and thumped so heavily, that in delivering their blows, the men were many times thrown on to the deck, but the motion of the vessel assisted the work; the waves, too, lent their aid, and soon the mast tottered, then fell with a crash overboard. Immediately afterwards the raging sea threw the vessel still higher up, upon the rocks. The foremast was then cut away, and almost at the same time the mizzen-mast broke off at the mizzen-masthead. Boats were lowered, but the moment they touched the waves they were carried with irresistible force against the rocks, and their inmates were either crushed or drowned in the sea. No boat could live in such a storm. There appeared scarcely any need of boats, so close upon the shore was the vessel. Having struck, the vessel slewed round port side to the rocks. When in the lower saloon, about this time, an apprentice boy, Charley, entered, telling the passengers from the captain that they were to keep up their hearts, all was well, they were only on a sand-bank. The passengers still remained quietly in the cabin. Mr. Cowie, the second mate, accompanied by the purser and two men, came down; they were stripped, having on only their shirt and trowsers. They passed through the saloon to the powder magazine, as they went bidding the passengers keep up their hearts, they were not far from the shore. The water entered the saloon at the same time, and the waves striking more heavily, the vessel thumped harder. Those in the lower saloon then passed into the upper one. There they found assembled some of the first and third class passengers. No words were spoken, hope and fear struggled for the mastery in their countenances—by this alone was it seen that life and death were in the balances. The stillness of the assembly was broken once—a young lady, about 20, Miss Murray, who was on board with her father, mother and brother, fainted, and was immediately carried to her cabin, from whence she never emerged. Daylight now began to dawn. They had been tossing on the sea and laboring on the rocks all night. Shortly after daylight, a third-class passenger came down; he had on only his trowsers, and had been in the bows of the vessel for several hours. He said the forepart of the vessel and the bows touched the land—every one could wade ashore. All hopes of saving the vessel having disappeared, and the boats having been rendered unserviceable, the captain ordered a hawser to be got ready. A seaman, named Joseph Rogers, volunteered to swim ashore with it. The line was made fast to his body, and the noble fellow gallantly dropped overboard and breasted the waves with the resolution of a British sailor. For a time he was lost to sight, as wave after wave dashed over the vessel and broke upon the rocks; then the line tightened, and the man was seen clambering up the rocks. The villagers crowded round, the hawser was hauled ashore and made fast to a rock, a boatswain's chair was slung on to the rope, and a number of sailors ordered ashore to work it. Every order was obeyed without confusion. Amongst others landed were two brave *fellows—George Suaicar, Malta, boatswain's mate*, and William Foster, Liverpool, carpenter. Word was passed down to the saloons that the ladies were to come on deck. There was a movement immediately towards the staircase. At the same time the ship's *timbers began to creak; then there were two heavy* thumps experienced; and the ship broke in two across the main hatch. A great number of passengers were standing amidships, and when the vessel parted they disappeared forever. At the same time a boat abaft the fore rigging fell. The chief officer, Mr. Stevens, and the chief engineer, Mr. Rogers, were standing under it, and both were killed. A second line was attempted to be carried on shore, but failed. Mr. Russell, his wife and children, on gaining the deck, found that they were on the stern part of the vessel, separated from the fore part by a yawning chasm, into which every moment human beings were dropping, or being driven by the waves. It was a moment of the intensest anguish. As each clung to the rail, at the top of the stairs, a hurried farewell was spoken; then they awaited death calmly. Mr. Russell had several times essayed to get a rope. So close were they to the shore, he imagined he might fasten the rope around his family, cast the rope ashore and save them. In vain were his efforts. They were still clinging to each other, when a huge wave came and separated them. When the wave had passed, Mr. Russell's eldest girl was missing; a box had been washed on her leg. Mr. Russell moved the box and liberated her. Again for a few minutes they were united. Another wave came—they lost hold of the rail; Mrs. Russell and the two girls were *washed against the side of the vessel, Mr. Russell* overboard. *As the water returned, Mr. Russell* sprang at a piece of iron, which hung from the side, seized it, then caught a rope; in another moment he was on deck. His youngest daughter was nearest *him; he attempted to lay hold of her, had his hands* just on her, when another wave came, broke over the ship, poured down with irresistible force, and washed him overboard again. For a time he was *struggling in the waves convulsively*; he clutched at something which he felt against his body: it was only a piece of canvas; another moment and he felt seaweed under his feet. A wave came, he was almost insensible, yet he saw a man standing before him. *Was it a dream, or a reality? He stretched out his hand, he* grasped another hand—yet another wave came, and hand unloosed—he was borne back again—a mightier wave broke, and hand was again grasped—it held him—he was saved. In a moment or two he recovered his senses, he was lying on a rock; he turned his eyes seaward, there was no living creature left on the stern of the vessel. He then became *insensible* again, and was borne by the villagers to the hospitable cottage *of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis*, in the neighborhood. There were one or two scenes just before Mr. Russell was finally washed off the wreck which imprinted themselves on his memory; words uttered which no time can ever obliterate; they were the last glimpses *caught of fellow-voyagers; the dying expressions of* old companions. Mr. Henderson, a merchant of Melbourne, on his way to London, was holding on to the binnacle with a gentleman named Watson, one of the firm of Watson, Passmore & Co., of Melbourne, and he exclaimed, "Oh! Watson, all is gone!" A Jewess, named Markes, was jammed in near a place *where the vegetables were kept, and her husband*, in vainly endeavoring to release her, tore all her clothes to rags. They had two children on board, and came from Ballarat. A gentleman, named Welsh, while in the lower saloon, tied two black canvas bags full of gold around his neck; *he was lost.* Several other passengers fastened money about their persons; all were lost. Mr. Taylor, one of the saved, had £35 in his pockets when he jumped into the sea; on reaching shore he had £10 remaining. Mr. Gapper, another saved, lost about £50 out of his pockets while he was being carried ashore by the waves. A gentleman named Bradbury, who was on his way to Manchester, dislocated his right ankle on board, and in endeavoring to free himself broke his leg; he afterwards lowered himself overboard into the sea, exchanged one piece of wood for another, shared it with a gentleman named Lewis, who was not hurt at all, was dashed against the rocks several times, was saved, and his companion was lost. When the vessel broke, an awful shriek—the death-cry of hundreds—was heard above the violence of the storm. On shore, the villagers and the sailors who had escaped unhurt linked hands, and the bravest stepped into the surf to catch hold of those whom the waves bore towards them on their crests before they were drawn back into the sea. Foremost in one link was George Suaicar, and he was instrumental in laying hold of nine out of these rescued, until, exhausted, he fell senseless on the rock, and was borne away. William Foster was another who joined in forming the link. The vessel struck finally about seven, and broke about nine o'clock. On board were the officers of three vessels coming from Australia, and they, with the captain and officers of the ill-fated *Royal Charter*, were all lost.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN THE STORM.

On the night of the 25th there was an undoubted test upon the anchorage of the harbor. It blew a terrific gale from the N. and N. E., which continued until next morning, and great was the anxiety evinced for the safety of the big ship. When daylight, however, allowed us a glimpse at her stalwart dimensions, we found her as steady as a rock at her anchors, immovable and unmoving. About 10½ o'clock on the morning [illegible] the *Great Eastern* was seen to [illegible] apparently drifting towards the [illegible] of people flocked [illegible] apprehensive of the safety of the ship. Their fears were however, soon dispelled by observing that they were merely giving the vessel more protection by throwing down two additional anchors. This was admirably accomplished with steam up without the slightest danger to the ship; and after encountering one of the severest gales that ever was witnessed in this harbor within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the *Great Eastern* holds firm to her anchors without the slightest perceptible oscillation. With the wind raging N. W. by E. and back again to N. N. W. and N. W. the vessel was completely exposed to the weather, and, fortunately, "stood firm to her ground." Whilst the *Great Eastern* thus had a "narrow escape," as many landsmen thought, other vessels of smaller dimensions met a worse fate.

The *Times* correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* reports the effect of the gale. Capt. Harrison and the whole crew were at their posts, ready to run the ship out if necessary. Between 2 and 3 the wind almost equaled the force of a hurricane, at times jerking at the masts as if it would snap them off at the deck, making the *Great Eastern* tremble perceptibly throughout her immense length and breadth as if some giant hand were shaking her. Capt. Harrison's water-proof coat was on its way along the deck blown to ribbons off him, and he himself at last carried before the gale, and blown down and tumbled along with such violence as to receive some severe contusions. The saloon skylights were blown up, and wind and rain poured into the saloon. The upper woodwork was leaking at every sea, and the lower decks soft and splashing from the drippings. Three anchors were down, and appeared fast to the very utmost. At 6, the breakwater works were giving way — portions of the wreck once or twice fouling the screw, and it was found necessary to swing by one anchor. At 10:20 A. M. it parted, and the ship was adrift, rolling and tumbling towards the shore. A second heavy anchor was let go, and the screw moved ahead, but it again fouled. The paddles were then driven round at speed, and were somewhat damaged by the floating timbers. The anchor held. Two screw colliers, two brigs, two demmies, and one galliot, all hung to the ship. In this last struggle some of the links of the cable were actually dragged out one third longer.

THE LATEST BY THE ASIA.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The *Times* says that the vessels fitting out at Portsmouth, to reinforce the squadron in China, will sail for their destination on the 2d November.

Some insurances were effected at Lloyds, yesterday, of the bullion, by the *Royal Charter*, at 25 per cent.

The will of the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., has been sworn to by the executors. The personal property alone was valued for probate duty at £400,000, which is exclusive of the freeholds.

The *Times* has a leader on Lord Brougham's speech at Edinburgh, and says: "We were never more serious than when we hail in Lord Brougham an almost Providential medium between English and French ideas."

Sir George Grey has announced his intention of accepting the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Opinion of Hon. Edward Bates on the Subject of Slavery.

An Interesting and Important Political Document.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 3.

Some of the Opposition papers of Missouri (the St. Joseph West among them), while admitting the indecency of private citizens, who suppose themselves candidates for the Presidency, thrusting their opinions on all questions, unasked, on the country, nevertheless appear to think that the case of Edward Bates is an exception. They claim that Mr. Bates stands so prominently before the country as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that the anxiety of Missourians is so great to declare in favor of him, if his views on the Slave question are acceptable to them, that Mr. Bates ought to make public his views on that one subject at least. Otherwise many citizens, after committing themselves to his support, might find themselves in a false position.

There will be no occasion for any citizen ever feeling any embarrassment on Mr. Bates' account. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not seem, by publishing letters unasked, and on even the most trifling occasion, to be courting attention to his views.

But if Mr. Bates should be made a candidate by the authoritative voice of his countrymen, he will obtain no vote upon false pretences. He will stand upon no juggle, like the Cincinnati Platform, with its ambiguous and double readings. The country will know his position on all questions, manifestly as in letters of living light. Till then, Mr. Bates' views of Slavery will not probably be more formally set forth.

But as the *Evening News*, several months ago, presented the name of Mr. Bates as the favorite of the St. Louis Oppositionists for the Presidency, *it is reasonably to be supposed that we had sufficient knowledge of his opinions, on this and other subjects, to justify the nomination of him.* It may be that we know enough of his views, even now, to satisfy the more importunate querists in the matter. The following are what we are sure will be found to be the views of Edward Bates on the Slavery question:

Mr. Bates *does not believe that "African Slavery is the corner-stone of Liberty."*

He does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political or religious sense. Not in a social sense, because it sets at naught the family relation and separates man and wife, parents and children, at the caprice, or on the necessities of owners; not in a political sense, because it is productive of discords between nations that tolerate it and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, commotions, insurrections and massacres, and has ended often in bloody revolutions; not in a religious sense, because it shuts the mind against knowledge, makes the Word of God a sealed book to the slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master, whereas the body of every created being should be freely given to the service of God.

Because Mr. Bates does not believe that Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political or religious sense, he is *unalterably opposed to its extension into Territories already free.* Mr. Bates, in his political creed, is a Henry Clay Whig; and Mr. Clay declared that his "right arm should drop from his *shoulder before he would vote to extend Slavery over* one foot of territory already free." Mr. Bates heartily indorses that sentiment, and holds to that creed.

Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution, by *its proper vigor, carries Slavery into* all the Territories that may be acquired by the United States. He believes that Freedom is the rule, and Slavery the exception. He does not believe that Slavery can exist in any Territory acquired by the Government of the United States, except by *the positive law of Congress.* That positive law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because, for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory already free.

If it be held that this exclusion of Slave property from territory "acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union," establishes an invidious distinction between two sections of the Union—that it denies to the South rights that are freely given to the North—Mr. Bates denies emphatically that it has any such effect. The distinction complained of is coeval with the Government. It is no new thing—no modern hardship—in fact, no hardship at all. The localizing *of Slavery—the prohibition of its emigrating and* establishing itself in free territory, was embodied in the compact of the Union, at the beginning. But for this limitation the Slave States got far more than an equivalent in being allowed in the National Congress and in Presidential elections, three votes for every *five* slaves. Slaves do not vote, but *their masters vote for them.* The votes of two men in the South count as much as the votes of five men in the Free States.

Why should this be so? *If slaves are only property*, as the Southern man will say, why should not the Northern man's *property* vote also? It is all *only property*. When the slaveholder is disposed to complain, therefore, that a distinction is made against *him—that he can't go into the common territory of* the country and take *his property*, the citizen of the *free State* can reply: "It is not property like my property that you want to take, but it is property that *votes*—it is property that gives you *two and a half votes to my one*—it is property that *makes me inferior to you* in our relations to the Federal Government, and that is not fair when we come to occupy what has been bought by "the common blood and treasure of the Union."

This distinction between free property and slave property is, as before stated, as old as the Constitution itself. If there were no Territories at all, the same distinction would exist. A citizen of New-York can remove his domicil to the State of Ohio, and *carry all his property with him, and hold it.* A citizen of Virginia *cannot* remove to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him, and hold it. He can't do it now. He couldn't do it ten years ago, nor twenty years ago, nor at any time since Ohio existed as a State of the Union. Why is this so? Does not the Constitution prevail equally over all the Union? Does not the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declare that "the citizen of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States?"

Yet we find that citizens of Massachusetts possess, and have possessed for over *fifty years*, certain privileges in the matter of changing their domicils, which the citizens of Virginia do not possess. One can go to Ohio and carry his property and keep it. *The other cannot.* And yet demagogues would have Southern men believe that no discrimination against their *property* ought to exist, or *ever did exist*, and that to enforce such discrimination in the settlement of new States would be to *establish* a distinction between certain classes of property which the South cannot, in honor, submit to!

If Slavery cannot go into the Free States and maintain itself, why should it expect to go into Free Territories and maintain itself—there being in either case local laws to protect it? Is not the Constitution of the United States as vigorous, as [illegible] as just in Ohio as it is in Kansas? Does it not protect the property—the vested rights—of all citizens, in all places of the Republic, as equally secured? If Slavery is national—if it exists in the Constitution [illegible] can the Constitution permit an owner of such property to be despoiled of it in a Free State, any more than in a Free Territory? Can a State be permitted to nullify the rights of men in property that is recognized in the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal Government have no power to [illegible] force? Of course not, [illegible] "the United States shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government," [illegible] Government, despoiling a man of his rights [illegible] Slavery be *the rule*—if it be national, [illegible] *Constitution*, that it carried wherever the Constitution prevails—that it is as sacred in Ohio as in Kansas, and as firmly to be upheld in either, as on the banks of the Sabine. Wherever the flag of the Union floats, there every citizen is entitled to protection in all his rights, that are National and Constitutional. Such would be the case with regard to slave property, if Slavery is national.

But this is not so. It is not claimed even by the South, and never has been, that a slaveowner has the right to remove with his negroes to a *Free State*, and call on the United States Government to protect him in his property. Yet his right to go to a Free State is as perfect, under the United States Constitution, as it is to go to a Free Territory. Was Kansas acquired by "the common blood and treasure of the Union"? [illegible] was Iowa—and what right has Iowa, [illegible] Kansas, to discriminate against property, [illegible] deprive the citizens of any portion of the Union of their National and Constitutional rights? This discrimination against slave property, as regards emigration into Free States, we have thus shown, has always existed, and never by the South been thought [illegible]. And why? Because, perhaps, the citizens of the Slave States felt that in the privilege to vote on their slaves, that species of property had obtained a peculiar and transcendant advantage over all other property in the Union, that more than compensated for the one restriction, to wit: that it should not enter into and establish itself in Free States.

If the South is tired of this discrimination against slave property, which has existed since the Government was established, and desires it abandoned, then the South should propose to abandon the privilege that such property enjoys. Surely it is only fair that *property should, in point of fact, become equal before it claims to go as equal* into the common territory of the Union. If the South decline the one, how can it fairly claim the other?

Mr. Bates does not, therefore, regard the non-admission of Slavery into the Territories of the Union as *establishing* a distinction between property, but simply as maintaining a distinction already established, willingly assented to by the South at the formation of the Government, and ever since. It is only at the instance of mischievous demagogues that the South is now tempted to change its position, and abandon the literal and traditional compromises of the Constitution. As a true and upright citizen, who loves his country's weal [illegible] faith as he does his own private honor, Mr. Bates opposes the attempt of Southern fanatics to make Slavery overleap its original rights, limitations and relations to other property of the Union.

Inasmuch as the entire Democratic Party of the Free States are as decidedly opposed as even the Republican Party, to the extension of Slavery over territory previously free, it is quite evident that Congress will never intervene to protect slave property in the Territories. Such being the fact, those Southern men, who object to Mr. Bates as a Slavery restrictionist, might well ask themselves whether more of honor or advantage is gained by asking what cannot be had, and submitting to the fatal necessity of denial and defeat; or asking only that the present limits, privileges, and guarantees of Slavery may be maintained, and obtaining it with the cheerful and hearty concurrence of nine-tenths of all parties in the Union.

If the National Democracy offer more to the South, we know they offer what they cannot give, and do not mean to try to give. The history of Kansas is too recent and too instructive, in which we saw the most violent Pro-Slavery Democrats, as they professed themselves, after getting men and money from the South, by hundreds and by thousands, to save Kansas to the South, suddenly became Free Democrats, when they found success doubtful under the Pro-Slavery banner, and sought office as Free Democrats, unblushingly declaring that Slavery never had been an issue in Kansas! *The principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the shape of Squatter Sovereignty, has rendered the introduction of Slavery into Territories im-possible*; and the passage of that bill is the work of the National Democracy. Mr. Bates merely holds as a *principle* that which the Democracy have established as a *fact*. *The question of Slavery extension is no longer before the people.* It is discussed now only as an abstraction.

If Mr. Bates does not believe Slavery to be a wise and useful institution—if he is opposed to its extension into Territories already free—he nevertheless just as firmly adheres to the rights of property in slaves in all the States where Slavery exists, and will go just as far to protect the rights of States in that species of property, as long as those States choose to keep it, as any man living.

Mr. Bates believes in the unqualified right of the owner to recover his slaves if they escape to a free State; and if President, he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, if the army and navy of the Government were equal to the task. And if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed, or should be found inadequate to the service of returning absconding slaves to their masters, *Mr. Bates would urgently recommend to Congress to pass some law that would more certainly and more acceptably carry out the constitutional guarantees of the rights of Southern slaveholders.* He would consider the Union a broken compact if these plain guarantees were denied by the deliberate and persevering action of any part of the Confederacy.

If Congress, clearly representing the will of the country, should pass laws legalizing and protecting slave property in Territories previously free, Mr. Bates would execute those laws as promptly as any other law of the land. If a Territory should organize into a State, with a sufficient population to justify its admission, and present a Constitution tolerating Slavery, Mr. Bates would not oppose the admission of such a State because it had a Pro-Slavery Constitution.

His creed is that every State has a right to say how much it wants of African Slavery, and how long it wants it, and how to get rid of it when the people are tired of it. He does not regard it as a perpetual institution, but as in its very nature, abnormal and evanescent, changing rapidly under the influence of climates, commerce, civilization, religion, laws. He knows (and is glad to know it) that Missouri is rapidly becoming a Free State; and he does not deplore the fact that it is by transportation and not by emancipation, that the State is so rapidly becoming free; for he knows that the emancipation of the slaves to remain in this country and mix with the whites, is abhorrent and intolerant. And to send them abroad by sudden and total exodus is beyond the means of any Government. What is beyond his own vision he leaves to the inscrutable ways and infinite wisdom of God. The rapid and peaceful extinction of Slavery that is going on in Missouri, without the aid of "emancipation parties," and without the heat and acrimony of domestic discord, is entirely in accordance with the views and feelings of Mr. Bates. While Mr. Bates is glad to see Slavery declining in Missouri, other strong Oppositionists are sorry to witness the same.

Mr. Bates finds no cause of discord between himself and that Pro-Slavery neighbor on account of this difference; for he knows that neither the joy of the one, nor the sorrow of the other, will quicken or delay *the inevitable consummation that is ahead. Mr. Bates* regards the fate of Slavery as out of the domain of demagogues—utterly beyond their reach—and impelled by that power that brings the times and seasons to their appointed course, and rolls up the heavens as a scroll, when He has done with the wondrous panorama. By his own example he has shown that he prefers to live by his own labor, and not on the labor of slaves. But he claims to be, in this particular, only "a law unto himself."

He would never, under any circumstances, countenance a National organization having in view the interference with Slavery in the States. The entire function of the Federal Government in regard to Slavery, in his opinion, should be *to protect it where it is—not to extend it where it is not—and, so far as policy and ability may allow, to help those States to get clear of it that may wish to do so, by the procurement of Foreign Territory suitable to the ready and cheap colonization of Free Blacks, already become a grievous nuisance to every State of the Union, both Free and Slave.* This is a National nuisance, and should begin to find a National remedy. The policy already broached in some *States of selling again into Slavery* the Free Blacks whom humane or grateful masters have emancipated, unless those freed persons leave the State—when, indeed, all the Slave States and many of the Free, prohibit their entrance within their limits under heavy *penalties, is in the highest degree cruel.* It is barbarous. And it would disgrace the American Government in the face of Christendom, to permit such a policy to prevail, from the lack of its own intervention to procure a suitable home for these needy, hunted and distressed freemen *of a well-worked and* faithful servile race.

THE SOUTHERN ULTIMATUM.

Immediate Danger of Dissolution—The Programme and Platform of Gov. Wise.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Wise's "stock has gone up one hundred per cent. since the Harper's Ferry affair." Yes, Harper's Ferry has conquered *Harper's Magazine*. The authority of LAW and CASES has supplanted the *negation of non-intervention*.

Harper's Ferry has revealed to the country that the necessity of the times is the *authority of law*; and the "lesson of the hour" teaches that the *great want of the nation is a bold, brave man to enforce law, halter malefactors and to execute criminals.* The negation of *non-intervention*, the abandoning the authority of law and order by any department of the Government, is wickedness in the days of Black Republican outrages at Harper's Ferry and the Plug Ugly "reign of terror" in Baltimore. What the signs of the times indicate is, that *lawlessness* of every kind and degree pervades the country. We have the lawlessness of "insurrection" and the lawlessness of election mobs; we have lawlessness defended in public meetings, eulogized by public speakers, and the sanctuary of Almighty God is prostituted to its vile behests—the pulpit desecrated to preach the justification of treason, murder and robbery.

What the nation wants at this time, is laws enforced, *property protected* from John Brown, both in States and Territories. The *word* of Harper's Ferry teaches that the *intervention* of authority both State and Federal, is demanded as much in the States as in Territories. Intervention is not wanted to *produce*, but to *protect* Slavery. The average common sense of mankind, the Republican phrase for "insurrection," is but a tautological expression for the negation of law—*non-intervention*. [illegible] Charleston Convention will devolve the duty of drawing the line of demarcation broad and distinct, in platform and candidates, from Black Republicanism. No *compromise will be entertained.*

The South knows its rights, and Harper's Ferry [illegible] Should the Union [illegible] at Charleston [illegible] the South will be there [illegible] will [illegible] proposition; but in firmness and with dignity the doctrine of intervention for protection will be insisted upon by the South, and the representatives of the Northern Democracy will decide the issue. If for intervention, the nomination will be [illegible]; if against intervention there will be [illegible]. The Democratic candidate must be pledged to the protection of all the States upon the construction of the Constitution as understood and decided by the Supreme Court. If there are not conservatives enough at the North to elect constitutional candidates, there will [illegible] conservatives enough at the South to [illegible] Union. As an honest journalist, in a position which enables us to know Southern opinion, and to [illegible] and understand all the movements upon the [illegible] of Southern politics, we calmly warn our Northern allies of the danger. Let it be remembered that our private correspondence ramifies the Southern States; that the Enquirer is received at [illegible] post-offices, is read by phlegmatic farmers as well as by [illegible] politicians; that our exchanges embrace almost every paper in the South, and that from the tone of the Southern Press, and the tenor of our [illegible] correspondents and subscribers, we do [illegible] to say that this "Winter" will be one of "[illegible]," and that "glorious Summer" will not dispel the clouds that "lower round our house."

[illegible] "the rise of WISE's stock"—the bubble may be pricked by the last words of "a lunatic half-witted fool"—another howl of Abolitionism, that will rise upon the execution of JOHN BROWN, may cause the *fall* not only of "WISE's stock," but that of every law-loving, law-abiding man in the South. [illegible] conservatism, about which so much is heard and so little known, must show game, and reveal the power it so long has boasted. We must cease to compromise with Abolitionism; *it must not attempt to* [illegible] *Southern representative men because they are* [illegible] *men, and as such distasteful to Northern* [illegible]. The South must know at Charleston that devotion to her rights and interests is no longer to be the reason for withholding honor from her sons.

What Southern man ought to be the nominee we will not undertake to say. Our preference for Gov. WISE is based upon the facts that he is a representative man of Southern Pro-Slavery sentiment; that his life has been devoted to Southern interests, Southern rights and Southern honor; that while true to his people, State and section, he has never denied the equal rights, honor or interest of the North; that he has faithfully served his country in positions of honor and trust; that to him the Democratic Party is indebted for victory over Know-Nothingism; that upon him the truly conservative men of every section can unite; that his Administration as the Executive of Virginia bears testimony to his great talent for Executive business; that his unsullied private life offers the best guarantee that corruption will find no hiding place to escape for his investigating eye; and that his nomination would be equivalent to election. This is the unpurchased tribute of one not connected with him in any manner, by blood or affinity, but who, with thousands, honor HENRY A. WISE, believing in so doing he honors his country.

THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

Important from Brownsville.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

Matters are in a sad way in Brownsville, as will fully appear from the appended appeal to the citizens of New-Orleans, and letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Brownsville. The letter was written to a merchant in this city, by whom it was placed at our disposal. We can assure our readers that the writer of the letter can be fully depended upon as stating nothing but the simple truth:

To the People of New-Orleans:

At a meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, on the [illegible] of November, 1859, for the purpose of considering our present condition and the means necessary for the further defence of our town—it being suggested by Capt. E. N. Burns that assistance could be obtained from New-Orleans, and that the steamship *Arizona* would be offered for the transportation of men immediately—and as no certain information being had as to the time the Texas Rangers may arrive, and our town being considered in great danger of destruction by the large force of the enemy now known to be in its vicinity, the roads being blockaded, the mails on all the routes leading to and from the interior of the State being daily seized.

It was resolved that the chairman of the meeting be authorized to invite assistance from New-Orleans; that one hundred well armed men would be sufficient, in cooperation with our present forces, for the present protection of the town until the troops from the interior of Texas shall arrive.

It was also considered that, inasmuch as large expenses have already been made by our citizens, and the city itself being utterly impoverished, it would be impossible for the expenses, either of the armament or subsistence of these men to be defrayed here. We therefore solicit this aid, if thus to be obtained.

STEPHEN POWERS,
Mayor of Brownsville,
and Chairman of Committee of Safety.

A correspondent of the *Crescent*, writing from Brownsville, November 3, says:

CORTINAS' plan is now, I think, to take possession of Brazos and Point Isabel, which he can do without firing a shot. The goods in the Custom-house are valuable. There is stored at Brazos some of the best guns, from six-pounders to sixty-eights, in the United States service. The brass batteries of sixes and twelve pounder guns are all stored there, with all kinds of ammunition and plenty of it. The batteries are complete and the guns all mounted on their carriages, besides all the various munitions of war. He can take all the lighters and transport what he wants to Point Isabel. He has the whole motive transportation power on the Rio Grande at his disposal. He can transport by land or water as he chooses.

He can plant a battery at the grave-yard, or some commanding position, and bring us to terms, if he is the man I take him to be. He has in his camp retired officers of the Mexican army, and some other desperadoes who broke prison at Victoria, Mexico, and who now control him in a measure. CORTINAS cannot now stop in his career and disband his men, if he were so inclined to do. His men live on meat alone; some have expended all their means, and they are clamorous for vengeance, and plunder, and they will make one desperate effort before they will disperse. This is not idle speculation—it is natural he should take this means, as it is the only way left open to him. There are plenty of sympathizers with him, both on this side and on the other, and if he is not openly applauded in Mexico, he is secretly, and has the advice of men on the right side of the Rio Grande superior in military matters to any we have here at the present. The whole Mexican population, with but few exceptions, are with him in feeling; there is no doubt of this, and the only exceptions are men who have large stock interests here, and cannot get their stock away.

One thing in regard to this outbreak here is, that the truth has never been half told. Immediately after the massacre here, the people were paralyzed—they did not know how far this matter extended, as our own town was and is now deserted by all the better class of Mexicans, and a superabundance of the Pelados.

We did not know whose turn would come next, as we began to count our numbers and found we could not number over forty Americans here, and not exceeding one hundred in the first three counties, Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr.

CORTINAS, after the massacre of the 28th of September, retired with his forces to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and mixed freely and publicly with the best men of the place, matured his plans, and recrossed at his pleasure. It is idle for us to speculate, but if this man is not demanded, and also his powerful associates, by our Government from Mexico, found and delivered up, *a great many of us will have to emigrate*, as you know with what ease he can cross and commit depredations and recross, even if the whole river was lined with our troops.

THE TROOPS ORDERED TO BROWNSVILLE.

"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The United States troops ordered to Brownsville will pursue the Mexican marauders into their own territory, and redress the injuries that have been sustained by our people. This looks like war, whether duly declared or not. Congress will probably authorize decided measures in regard to Mexico."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Delta* has a letter dated Corpus Christi, the 9th instant, which says that it is almost certain that Brownsville has fallen into the hands of CORTINAS. The Mexican flag was flying above the town, and all communication had been cut off. The entire population on both sides of the Rio Grande were in arms, with the intention of exterminating the Americans and reconquering the country to the Colorado River. The news is confirmed by affidavits of citizens of Cameron County, who had to fly to save their lives. Another affidavit says that the frontier of the Rio Grande is in a state of war, and that CORTINAS is sustained by the Mexican population. The most earnest appeals had been made for aid. Eighty men were advancing to the relief of Brownsville, but they will have to encounter the band of CORTINAS, numbering seven hundred men. Col. ROBERT E. LEE succeeds Gen. TWIGGS.

Only fifty Government troops have gone to Brownsville, Texas, by the steamship *Arizona*.

FIRE IN STEUBEN COUNTY.—LOSS $75,000.—The fire which occurred at Bath, Steuben County, Nov. 5, destroyed property to the value of $75,000. The *Advocate Extra* says: Flames were first discovered issuing from the roof of a wooden structure on Liberty-street, occupied by Messrs. S. D. HUNTER as a dry goods store, and DAVISON & SHOOK as a shoe manufactory. In a moment the whole building was in flames. It was evident that the whole block to the Eagle Corner must go. There was a brisk gale blowing from the southwest; instantaneously it spread south to the Liberty block, (wood also,) occupied by A. E. BROWN as a grocery, and J. J. FARR as a jewelry store. That was connected with "Old Eagle," occupied by FAY & HASON, which was next in flames. There was a strong effort to stay the fire on the north at the old brick block owned by the Gansevoort estate, but it was ineffectual, as the wooden mouldings soon caught. The heat was so great from the driving flames that the firemen were driven from their posts, and it went with the rest. It was occupied by J. M. Gansevoort, druggist; John Able, saddler; Willie Watkins, barber; Dudley & Culver, dry goods store; E. L. Underhill, bookseller, and J. McBeath, bookbinder.

LAW REPORTS.

The India-Rubber Case.

[illegible] CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 11.

Judge NELSON having returned to the City, took his seat upon the bench this morning with Judge INGERSOLL, and the two Judges heard argument in the case of Charles Goodyear and William Judson *vs.* Horace H. Day, which is one branch of the India-rubber controversy, involving the manufacture of shirred India-rubber goods. Mr. Dickerson opened the argument for the plaintiff. There is the usual extensive array of counsel in attendance.

Action for Slander.

James M. Sheehan vs. William Conroy.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a lawyer, against the defendant, a corset maker, to recover damages for an alleged slander.

It appears that in 1858 the plaintiff was retained in a divorce suit by the wife of the defendant, the cause of action being adultery; that in payment for his services she gave him two checks, which he sold, and appropriated $50 of the proceeds for his fees. The divorce suit was afterwards settled, and it is alleged that the defendant afterwards called the plaintiff a pettifogger, &c., and charged him with having cheated him out of the $50.

The answer set up justification, claiming that the plaintiff had no right to sell the checks, knowing them to be the property of the defendant and not of the wife. It also claimed that the plaintiff had called the defendant hard names—a puppy, &c. The cause was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, and after trial, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him $500 damages.

James M. Sheehan and Mr. Sanxay for plaintiff; C. Shaffer and F. Byrne for defendant.

Powers of Administrators—Appeal from Surrogate's Decree.

David Banks, Jr., Administrator, &c., vs. Thos. C. Taylor, Administrator.—This case comes up on appeal from a decree of the Surrogate, and was argued at General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices ROOSEVELT, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND. The question is as to the power of the Surrogate to make a retrospective allowance in his decree on administrators accounts, for moneys expended by the Administrator for the support of infant children. The appellant claims that the Administrators have no right to incur such expenses, and that it was erroneous for the Surrogate to allow the account. On the other side, it is contended that respondents accounted before the Surrogate, not only as Administrators, but also as guardians.

Banks & Anderson, and E. S. Van Winkle for appelants; Platt, Gerard & Buckley, and D. Lord for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—MULLEN, J.

Brown vs. The Black River and Utica R. Co.—Order setting aside the summons and complaint, provided defendant's attorney within ten days after service of a copy of this order, deliver to the plaintiff's attorney a stipulation that the plaintiff may discontinue said suit without costs. If such stipulation is not delivered, the motion is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FULL BENCH.

Liddle vs. The Market Fire Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. Peck.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Beaver vs. Willett.—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. Beaver.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 80, 82, 96, 59, 69, 114, 64, 86, 61, 115, 103, 73.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90, 58, 95, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 79, 37, 85, 89, 36, 68, 29, 7, 47, 13, 80, 59, 22.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1412, 825, 2339, 9, 2263, 1579, 1060, 2371, 2372, 2375, 2378, 2379, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2367, (No. 2,) 2389, 2391, 2393, 2397. *Part II.*—Nos. 2743, 984, 4, 2720, 2370, 2724, 2664, 2536, 2760, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2786.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1175, 1070, 1434, 1436, 697, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1467, 1471, 1472, 67, 1305, 1148. *Part II.*—Nos. 1342, 1428, 1456, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1018, 1105, 144, 192, 1430, 1452.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes 22,820 bbls. Flour; 539 bbls. Corn Meal; 50,355 bushels Wheat; 3,846 bushels Corn; 9,267 bushels Barley; 20,800 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Malt; 1,961 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 35 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,845 bbls., including 1,479 bbls. Pots and 366 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of only small lots of Maracaibo, at 12¾c.; with 370 bags Rio, at 11½c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—Has been in good demand, at buoyant prices. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "Orders come in slowly, owing to the high rates now demanded for Anthracite, which is scarce and on the advance, and most of the shipments now making are to fill old contracts. A large proportion of the receipts are either going through to New York direct, or to supply the city trade. Cargo sales of Schuylkill White Ash at $3 35@$3 40, and Red Ash at $3 50@$3 60 ℔ ton, free on board at Richmond. Lehigh Prepared and Lump is selling freely at $3 37½@$3 62½ cash. The retail rates are 25c.@50c. ℔ ton above these quotations."

COTTON—This day's transactions reach 2,500 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu*. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands have been in good request, and heavy sales could have been effected, had not holders again advanced their asking prices 10c. ℔ bbl. Even at this rise, buyers purchased pretty freely—partly on speculation, and at the close it was difficult to obtain desirable lots of either superfine or extra State, afloat, or in store, at our lowest quotations. Low and medium grades of Western have been in fair demand, and have been held with more firmness. In the better qualities the transactions have been moderate, and prices have been barely sustained. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 19,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 95@$5; extra State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	$4 75
Superfine State	4 95	@	5 00
Extra State	5 10	@	5 20
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@	5 40
Extra Genesee	5 45	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@	8 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,450 bbls., at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, at former prices; sales have been made of 350 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at firmer prices. We have heard of sales of 56,500 bush., including good White Canada, at $1 40@$1 42; White Indiana, on private terms; good to very choice Milwaukee Club, the latter at about $1 20; and good Chicago or Racine Spring, (reported,) at $1 14@$1 15 ℔ bushel. Other sales were likewise reported, but indefinitely. Corn has been very quiet to-day, having been very scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. Rye and Barley have been in moderate request at about former rates. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western and State, 43½c.@44½c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@42c.; and Southern at 37c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Holders having manifested more willingness to meet the demand at prices favorable to buyers, the sales, this week, have been extensive, having reached, according to Messrs. WETZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 64,527 Hides, and 3 bales do., while the receipts have been 77,523 Hides, and 158 bales do. The reported sales have been 14,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔s., 25c., 6 months; 7,000 Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 ℔s., 25c., 8 months; 4,000 Montevideo, 21@22 ℔s., 25c., 6 months; 1,500 Orinoco, 20@21 ℔s., 23c., 6 and 8 months; 16,800 California, 22@23 ℔s., 23c., 6 and 7 months, all usual selection; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., 21½c., 6 months; 1,420 Porto Cabello, booked 22¼ ℔s., 20½c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 200 Mexican 21 ℔s., on private terms; 2,500 Bahia, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 1,100 Bogota, 19@20 ℔s., part 21¼c., 6 months; 510 Savanilla, 25 ℔s., 16c., 6 months; 1,123 Central American, 19 ℔s., part 21¼c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 721 Port au Platte, 17 ℔s., on private terms; 1,421 Rio Hache, 17 ℔s., 18¼c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 1,331 Texas, 24 ℔s., 18½c., 6 months, as they run; 350 Western, 23 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 1,666 Western Slaughter Buenos Ayres, for Europe, 12 ℔s., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 405 Western Slaughter Havana, 46 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 60@65 ℔s., part 9½c., 6 months; 300 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 65@70 ℔s., part 9¼c., net cash; 1,900 City Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., 9c.; 2,500 City Slaughter, for Europe, 65@70 ℔s., 9c., net cash; 500 Country Slaughter, 60@68 ℔s., 9c., net cash; 700 Country Slaughter, for Europe, 70 ℔s., 9¼c., net cash, rejecting bad Hides, and 2,000 Southern Slaughter, 35@40 ℔s., on private terms. Stock in first hands: 187,600 Dry Hides; 10,800 Wet Salted do.; 500 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been quite inactive here. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 2,500 tons Anthracite Pig for future delivery, on private terms; 600 tons in lots at $23½ for No. 1, and $22½ for No. 2, on time, and 500 tons Forge on private terms. A sale of Blooms was made at $85, on time.

LEATHER—The week's receipts of Sole have been about 63,000 sides. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark that: "The market for Sole has been quiet, particularly during the early part of the week, when there were few buyers here and but little was sold. Toward the close of the week the demand became more animated, but the low views of buyers exercised a depressing influence on the market, and prices receded ½c.@1c. Sales for the week have been to a fair extent, but not equal to the receipts, hence [illegible] stock is accumulating, and as the arrivals for the rest of the year will, doubtless, be large, we cannot look for any improvement in prices before January. Oak tanned is in moderate request at previous rates. Slaughter in the rough is dull, and prices favor buyers. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, at 31c.@32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 31c.@33c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 30c.@31c.; Oak slaughter and salted, light Southern, at 26c.@28c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 31c.@33c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, for banding, Spanish, at 29c.@30c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, for banding, cropped, at 34c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, at 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, at 11c.@12c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, at 25c.@28c., on six months credit."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 65 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inquired for, and sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at $15 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Of Bacon, 500 boxes long, boneless middles, deliverable in December and January, have been sold at 9¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bbls., at 10½c.@11c. here, and an unascertained price for 1,000 bbls. deliverable in December, January and February. Beef has been in demand, and sales have been made of 525 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tierces, at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Linseed has been in good demand, at $1 53@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Other kinds have been inactive. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 3,000 bushels Clover, at $5@$5 25; and 1,000 bushels American Flaxseed, at $1 60 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to about 50 hhds. Cuba, at 6½c.@7c.; and 57 boxes Havana, at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprise 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ ℔; 500 bbls. Flour (reported) 2s.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For London, 50 tierces Rice at 30s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Pursuit*, 533 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai, ship *Neptune's Car*, 1,616 tons, to San Francisco, a brig to the Mediterranean and back, a Bremen bark, now at Philadelphia, from Baltimore to Bremen, Tobacco; a schr., 140 tons, to Matanzas on private terms; a ship, 1,079 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, 1,000 bales Cotton at 17-32d., the remainder at ½d.; bark *Crusoe*, 350 tons from Chincha Islands to Havana (chartered at Callao), Guano, $16; bark *Chevalier*, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, with 4,200 bbls. Flour, $1; a bark 380 tons, to Gibraltar, Flour, 60c.; a brig, 198 tons, to Santa Martha and Savanilla and back, $1,700; two barks from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; one, 321 tons, from Zaza to New-York, Sugar, 28c., and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 230 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,200; one, 220 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c. and $2 50; a schr., 249 tons, to Havana and back, $2,250; one, 150 tons, from Mexico to New-York, Mahogany, $8 on and $10 under deck.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
E. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c. Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! Consisting of Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, fitch, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c. At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 628 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND GLORIOUS ERA
In the progress of
ART AND LITERATURE!
On MONDAY will be ready and for sale by all News Agents, the first number of
THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
Containing Eleven Superb Engravings.
THE BALTIMORE ELECTION RIOTS,
With the Murder of young Kyle.
THE INVASION OF HANNIBAL,
An interesting and mirth-provoking feature.
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
with
THE APOTHEOSIS OF SCHILLER,
A magnificent full-page cut, unequaled in the annals of Art.
THE GREAT EASTERN AT HOLYHEAD,
A Splendid full-page Scene.
THE NEW GARDEN AT PARIS,
A Superb View.
THE CHAMPION IN COLLISION
with the Albatross.
THE HAREM OF ABED-EL-KADIR,
With correct Portraits of its Occupants.
TRANSMIGRATION SUBSTANTIATED,
An intensely amusing comicalty.
Correct Portraits of
ROBERT STEPHENSON and THADSCHI MURAT.
TWO STORIES,
of absorbing and romantic interest,
With literary matter interesting to Ladies, Chess Players, Masons, men of science and art, lovers of the humorous, and everybody, generally and particularly.
The trade will be supplied by the following well-known firms
Messrs. Ross & Tousey, H. Dexter & Co.,
Okie, Dayton & Jones, Hendrickson, Blake & Long,
Mr. Samuel Yates, Hamilton & Johnson,
Stearns & Co., Mr. John Boyle,
Dick & Fitzgerald.
We have no exclusive agent.
Price six cents. For sale everywhere.
J. WARNER CAMPBELL & CO.,
Publishers, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

NOW READY:
PART FIRST
OF
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.
By the author of "School Days at Rugby."
Printed from advance sheets in monthly parts. Price 12 cents each.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

MOON HOAX.—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION, price 50 cents; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, $2 50; Jachin & Boaz's, $2 50; Webb's Freemason's Monitor, $1 25; Cupper's Stair-builder, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail to any address. W. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

OSSAWATOMIE BROWN AND GERRIT SMITH.—No one can fully understand the drift of their case without reading De La Hodd's History of Secret Societies, published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO., Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, cottage bedsteads, cribs, &c., in great variety; invalid lounges, new spring mattresses, the best and most comfortable in use; hair mattresses, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 534 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscriber having now got his Envelope Manufactory in full operation, can supply the Book, Stationery, Drug, Fancy Goods, and any other dealers who sell Envelopes, with any quantity, either by the thousand or by the million.
LETTER ENVELOPES—of all colors and qualities from the very lowest price to the very best quality that can be made in this country or elsewhere.
NOTE ENVELOPES—White, buff or canary—of all sizes and patterns; the finest put up with gilt bands, equal to any imported.
OFFICIAL ENVELOPES—All sizes up to the very largest and of various qualities, buff, blue, or white.
CLOTH-LINED ENVELOPES—All sizes, of both white and blue paper—very superior quality.
OPAQUE ENVELOPES—Letter, note and epistolary—new style and salable.
WEDDING ENVELOPES—Bristol-board and enameled—both plain and silvered—very nice.
PORTFOLIO ENVELOPES—Letter, Cath. and note sizes; very convenient for putting up papeteries or stationery.
PAY ENVELOPES—A superior make, and gummed so perfect that a three-cent piece could not drop out.
DRUG ENVELOPES—Very small, for druggists' prescriptions, both white and buff.
All manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted to be well made and gummed, and sold at the lowest possible prices, either on credit or for cash.
SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 113 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS,
AT
NOS. 50 AND 52 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Are now offering,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
A full assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!
Rich Point Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Sets in Honiton, Point and Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Capes, Flouncings, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
and elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossly & Son's Tapestrys, Velvets and Medallions, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Fancy and Plain Beavers and Woolens of every kind;
Velvets, Canvas, Trimmings, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Request special attention to their present large stock of
ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS
and Robes; also, to a full assortment of
BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS,
Newest Styles, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
Also—VELVET MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
And OPERA CLOAKS, just received.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices.
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $4, $5 and $6.
TRICOT BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $6 to $9.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, with plaited back and the new Pointed Hood, handsomely trimmed, $8 to $10 50.
Black Beaver Cloth Cloaks, a splendid garment, with crotchet fringe, $9 to $11 50.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Basques all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
OF RECENT IMPORTATION.
Black Thread Shawls, Insertion Setts,
Black Thread Veils, Medallion Setts,
Point a'Guille Setts, Embroidered Hank'fs,
Point a'Guille Capes and Embroidered Skirts,
are offered at 20 per cent. less than last season's prices, by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We have received by the last steamer,
all the new
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MATERIALS,
in Silk and Wool,
required for
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM COVERINGS and CURTAINS.
The assortment is very choice and large, particularly in TAPESTRIES, BROCADES,
and new patterns of
TRIPLE-WIDTHS BROCATELS,
LACE CURTAINS and NEW CHINTZES.
PATON & CO.,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st.

AT RETAIL.
For the ensuing two weeks we shall exhibit to our Retail Trade an unusually large
Choice and CHEAP ASSORTMENT of
FLANNELS,
PATENT, UNSHRINKABLE,
WELSH AND ENGLISH,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
TOWELINGS,
Printed and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
PATON & CO.,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MUSLINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
Also,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS
AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received an immense stock of the above goods at much less than the usual prices. No. 395 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, $5.
Medallion Lace Sets from $6 and upwards—very choice.
Real Point and Point Applique Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
1,500 Embroidered and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Some beautiful Breakfast and Traveling Sets, just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS.
Every size, and all the best makes of English and American
BLANKETS,
CHEAP,
At PATON & CO.'S,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
1,000 French Lace Veils, $1; warranted worth $1 50.
500 French Lace Veils, $1 50; warranted worth $2 50.
Also, a fine assortment on hand of Thread Lace Veils; Black, Guipure, Thread and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,
FROM AUCTION.
A splendid selection of fine French Bands.
Also, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Infants' Robes, Waists and Caps.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

NEW SILK ROBES,
BROCHE AND VELVET,
At $25 per Robe.
(Value $35.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
The choicest Paris novelties of the season,
Just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ATTENTION!—SEEKERS AFTER NOVEL, USEful, scarce and desirable articles, which can be found only at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 BROADWAY.
Silks, Satins, Shawls, Pineapple Goods and Dresses, Bracelets, Card-cases, Puzzles, French, India and American Fans, Screens, Canton Vases, China Tea Sets, &c., &c., from Manilla, Japan, India, China, France, Ireland, America and other countries.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Best French kid 50 cents; ladies' and misses' gauntlet gloves, new styles, in hair, nets, needle books, and fancy goods; Shetland wool, 10 cents per ounce, all colors; zephyr worsted, 15 cents; French corsets $1 and $1 25. ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods only, at No. 689 Broadway, east side, between 4th and 5th sts.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 25 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK
of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
containing
every article necessary
for persons wearing mourning;
To which will be added, upon the arrival of each steamer,
the newest
and
CHOICEST GOODS
to be found in the
EUROPEAN MARKET.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JUPON-LAMBERT.
CE NOUVEAU JUPON EST SANS
Contredit le seul qui puisse prendre le titre de
JUPON MODELE.
Par sa legerete, sa tournure et la grace qu'il donne a la toilette des Dames, N'ayant point de ressorts par devant, il est d'une commodite sans egale, car il permet de s'asseoir a volonte. Ce jupon est appele a etre universellement repandu et adopte par les personnes de bon gout.
En vente au detail, chez
EDWARD LAMBERT & CIE.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Au coin de Worth-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their Extensive Stock of
FAMILY OR HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS and TOILET COVERS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, TARLETANS and SWISS MUSLINS—FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES,
at 75 cents per yard,
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
1,500 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
only $1 per yard,
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
Observe the name and Number,
G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at 50 cents a piece.
Worth $1.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 14,
500 PIECES
FRENCH POPLINS,
IN
BAYADERE AND PLAIDS,
At 25 cents per yard,
worth 50 cents.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
One yard wide,
NEW DESIGNS,
At $2 50 per yard,
reduced from $4.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
EMBROIDERED SETTS, COLLARS, SLEEVES,
BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c.,
Of the newest designs.
Just opened, LACE SETTS IN POINT A'GUILLE,
POINT APPLIQUE, MEDALLION, VALLENCIENNES,
In very rich patterns.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $5 UPWARDS.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location
about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway, are now offering their entire stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laines, Damasks, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Trimmings, &c., at Retail, at Wholesale prices. Window Shades, Curtains, &c., made up to order.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

FROM AUCTION.
CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CLOAKING AND DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN AND QUILTS,
EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS,
AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, MERINO PLAIDS, POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES,
LUSTRES, DE LAINES and other DRESS GOODS.
Also, SHAWLS and CLOAKS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

300 PIECES
MERINO PLAIDS, ALL WOOL,
At 37½ Cents Per Yard,
Now Open.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT $1 25 EACH.
500 more, just received, in great variety of patterns.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

REGULAR TRADE IN SILKS.
Large additions will be made (of new Silks) to the 75c., $1, and $1 25 stocks.
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
MONDAY, Nov. 14.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT SALE OF
DAMAGED GOODS.
$25,000 worth of laces, embroideries, collars, sleeves, bands, sets, silks, velvets, ribbons, bonnets, trimmings, flowers, hosiery, gloves, and fancy articles, partly damaged by water. The entire stock must be sold off in order to repair the store.
FIRE—FIRE.
Soiled Needlework Bands, in lots, 6c., 12½c., 18c., 25c.
Needlework Sleeves, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Insertions and Edgings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 18c., 25c.
Needlework and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 12c., 18c.
1,500 Yards White Silk Illusion, perfect, 18c.
2,000 Yards Plain and Figured Laces, 6c.
1,500 Setts Collars and Sleeves, 6c., 25c., 50c., $1.
WATER AND SMOKE.
15,000 Yards Dress and Cloak Trimmings, rich Velvet Fringes and Fancy Trimmings of all kinds—Fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c.; Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
15,000 Yards Fancy Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c.
1,000 Pieces Colored and Black Velvets, 12c.
2,000 Pairs Soiled Kids, 12c.; Black Kids, 25c.
2,000 Pairs Colored Kids, all colors, 31c.
1,100 Pairs best quality, reduced to 60c.
DAMAGED GOODS AT NO. 223 8TH-AV.
15,000 Yards Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
20,000 Yards all Silk, splendid quality, 12½c.
10,000 Yards rich Plaid and Fancy styles, 15c. to 18c.
5,000 Yards rich Satin Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. to 12½c.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
1,000 Bunches Black Ostrich Feathers, 25c.
1,500 Bunches White and Colored Marabout Feathers, 50c.
1,000 Bunches rich Velvet French Flowers, 50c.
MUST BE SOLD.
Our entire stock in the wholesale department of new fresh Goods will be opened at retail at the same prices, as the entire stock must be closed out. The store, during this sale, will open at 10 A. M., and close at 9 P. M., in order to arrange stock for each day's sales.
KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 CATHARINE-ST.,
corner of Madison.
Will open on MONDAY,
Three cases VALENCIAS, at 1s. per yard.
Cost 25 cents to import.
Also,
A large and well selected stock of
SILKS, SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

BLACK WATERED SILKS,
RICH HIGH LUSTRED.
Just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

280
FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES, AT $50;
ORIGINAL PRICE, $80.
Other robes proportionably low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
Monday, Nov. 14.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.
SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
In consequence of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN being about to open a large
WHOLESALE HOUSE
at No. 24 Walker-st., and of relinquishing the retail business entirely, he offers the present large stock of
RIBBONS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
and all who wish to obtain BARGAINS will do well to call at
NO. 387 BROADWAY.
N. B.—His stock consists of rare and beautiful styles of Ribbons, just imported.
His Dress Trimmings are profuse and magnificent, and cannot fail to please the
MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 387 Broadway.

EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE!
PRICES SATISFACTORY TO ALL.
All are satisfied with
THE PRESENT LOW PRICES,
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
In
RICH DRESS GOODS.
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
The immediate disposition of this
ENTIRE STOCK
An absolute necessity.
Examine the Prices,
AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES,
Reduced from $25 to $[illegible]
TWO FLOUNCED ROBES,
Reduced from $[illegible] to $[illegible]
THREE FLOUNCED ROBES,
Reduced from $25 to $16 [illegible]
RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
Reduced to 5s. 6d. Per Yard.
RICH PARIS DELAINES, (All Wool,)
Reduced from 75c. to 44c. Per Yard.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, (Colors,)
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
Very Cheap at 31 Cents.
NEW-YORK MILLS PRINTS, (Madder Colors,)
At 9½ Cents Per Yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Reduced from $1 25 to $1 per Yard.
VALENTIA PLAID ROBES,
Reduced 40 per cent. on cost.
HOUSEKEEPERS NOT FORGOTTEN.
PRICES REDUCED
In all the Departments of
LINENS,
COTTONS,
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
&c., &c.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
This Department contains
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
FINE LYONS-VELVET CLOAKS,
FINE BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
FINE BLACK DOESKIN BEAVERS,
FINE BLACK CHESTERFIELD SACQUES,
FINE BLACK AND COLORED BURNOUS,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
All reduced 40 per cent.
FROM FORMER PRICES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES
"IS OUR MOTTO!"
AND CARRIED OUT TO THE LETTER.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have again
REDUCED THE PRICE OF THEIR
SILKS,
And can show a very large assortment of
PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
And the very best makes of
BLACK SILK.
Also,
IRISH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
OTTOMANS,
And other Dress Goods.
No. 395 Canal-st., near Broadway.

DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
D. CLARKE,
No. 612 Broadway, and No. 75 Bleecker-st.,
Invites the special attention of ladies to new and elegant designs in
DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
to be opened this morning. Also,
BREAKFAST CAPS, ILLUSION CAPS,
MORNING CAPS, THREAD-LACE CAPS,
REAL BRUSSELS NET SLEEVES,
POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES,
GLOVE-TOPS, MEDALLION SETS, &c., &c.
PLEASE EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NEW LACES.
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS.
Entirely new, both in shape and design.
Also, MEDALLION and INSERTION CAPS,
all very rich.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

A NEW STYLE OF MEDALLION INSERTION.
And VALENCIENNES SETS and COLLARS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match, very pretty.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD VAILS, FROM $3 TO $16,
Also, COIFFURES, BARBES, CROWNS, COLLARS, and LACES.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side Broadway.
Having just opened ten (10) cases New Goods, received per steamer *Persia*, are now exhibiting a superb selection of novelties and standard fabrics adapted for gentlemen's
OVER, FROCK and DRESS COATS,
in the most desirable Shades and Mixtures.
Also, a variety of New Styles for Traveling and Street Suits, together with an extensive assortment of Trowserings and Vestings, in the latest designs, purchased through
Messrs. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
London, England,
From whom we are constantly receiving the choicest selections procurable in London and Paris.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
500 Guipure Lace Collars, 50c.; warranted worth 75c.
620 Guipure Lace Collars, 62c.; warranted worth $1.
400 Honiton Lace Collars, $1; warranted worth $1 50.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Edgings, from 1s. per yard and upwards.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

391. PAPER HANGINGS, 391.
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT
A. READDEN'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
SLIGHTLY SOILED,
EXCESSIVELY CHEAP.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Skirts cannot get out of order, made of the very best watch-spring steel, best in every other particular, and great reduction in
PRICES.
$5 00 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
4 00 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
3 00 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
2 00 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
1 50 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
1 00 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
75 skirts reduced to.......................[illegible]
Being nearly half the usual retail prices, and much less than usual wholesale prices—Nos. 375 Broadway, 328 Canal-st., 256 Bowery, and 110 8th-av. Better than the best, and cheaper than the cheapest. Just what every lady wants—a skirt at a low price, that is durable, graceful in form and cannot get out of order.

ELASTIC COMBS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of Styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shaped Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS—FROM THE STEAMER NEW WORLD—Consisting of prints, bleached and unbleached muslins, de laines, Canton flannel, bed-ticks, &c.; also, broadcloths, blankets, repellants, Coburg cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

WHITE-GOODS BUYER WANTED IN A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE.—An experienced, energetic man who can obtain a good situation by addressing A. B. & CO., box No. 117 *Times* Office.

MISSING—ROBERT CHAPMAN, AN ENGLISH boy, recently arrived, aged about 14, short stature, fair complexion and blue eyes; was dressed in a cloth jacket and vest, check trowsers, and cloth cap. He left his home in this City on Saturday, the 12th inst., and has not since been heard of. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. Address care of J. TOWNSHEND, No. 237 Fulton-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—The Wife's Secret—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Widow Abroad—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATER—Fast Women of the Modern Time—[illegible].

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. [illegible] Broadway—Never Despair—Better Late Than Never.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Foundling of the Forest. Evening—Lady of Lyons—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Old Folks' Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesderniere's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 360 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Hungarian*, of whose news we have had a telegraphic summary by way of St. John's, N. B., reached Portland yesterday. We thus receive fuller details, some of which are of interest and moment.

European advices by the *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, are later than those received by the *City of Baltimore*, but have been partly anticipated by the summaries of the *Hungarian's* news telegraphed successively from St. Johns and from Portland. Details derived from our foreign files are, however, of a highly interesting character. The Italian question seems to be daily subjected to fresh complications, and all Europe is anxiously looking forward to the approaching Congress. The meeting, it is affirmed, will no longer be opposed by England. Some importance is attached to the interview between the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent of Prussia, at Breslau. It is believed that Russia, Prussia, and England, have come to an understanding respecting their policy, and will agree, in a Congress, to support the demands of the people of the Italian Duchies. In the meantime, reactionary plots are rife in the Romagna, and the Neapolitans are declared to be on the eve of a general rising.

There is a report from Paris—not, however, generally credited—that France has placed materials of war at the disposal of the Spanish Government, and has declared that the Emperor will support the military operations of Spain in the war against Morocco by advances made in a similar way to those made to Piedmont during the late war. The report is regarded in a very serious light by the English Press, and, if true, as almost certain to disturb the friendly relations between France and England. The Spanish invading army—to be commanded by Marshal O'DONNELL in person—is of itself so large as to create the suspicion that, not merely the avenging of wrongs, but considerable conquests are in contemplation.

Particulars received of the wreck of the *Royal Charter* show that the disaster was one of the most appalling on record. Only thirty-nine persons were saved out of a total, passengers and crew, of 493 souls. The *Great Eastern* at Holyhead rode out the gale in safety, but had her steam up for any emergency that might arise.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 6th of October have been received at Baltimore. At that time the stock of coffee on hand amounted to 100,000 bags. During the last five days the sales had amounted to 15,000 bags.

The clipper-ship *Queen of the Pacific*, Capt. DUBOIS, of and from this port for San Francisco, was wrecked, Sept. 16, on the reef of Pernambuco, and is a total loss. Three of her seamen arrived here on Saturday by the brig *Water Witch*, from Pernambuco. The ship had a general cargo, of which about one-eighth was saved. She is heavily insured in Wall-street.

The business portion of Coulterville, in California, as we learn by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Gov. WELLER had finally decided to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator BRODERICK.

The returns of the State Election remain in doubt. The latest advices show a majority of 809 for LEAVENWORTH, but the official canvass may change this result. The Senate stands 23 Republicans to 9 Democrats—a Republican gain of 6; and the Assembly, 87 Republicans to 33 Democrats, with six Districts to hear from.

The inevitable, "irrepressible," and everlasting conflict between WM. JUDSON *vs.* HORACE H. DAY, has assumed a new and unexpected aspect. On Saturday, before Chief Justice NELSON, in the *United States Circuit Court*, Mr. JUDSON appeared by his counsel, of whom Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and D. S. DICKINSON are the principals, and submitted and argued a bill of complaint on which he sues for an injunction against Mr. DAY, and in which his title, as against that set up by DAY, to the exclusive manufacture and sale, and right to grant licenses for the manufacture and sale of elastic-woven India-rubber goods is, for the first time, fully set forth. Mr. DAY had interposed a demurrer, which his counsel, including Judge CURTIS, of Boston; Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island; Mr. C. A. SEWARD, of this City, and others, deemed it expedient, in view of the ruling of the Court, to withdraw. The case will probably occupy the entire week.

The seamen, ten in number, who are charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, by serving on board of the ship *Emily*, which has just arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, were arraigned on Saturday before United States Commissioner K. G. WHITE. The bail for the captain, mate, and two others, was fixed at $3,000 each, and that of the seamen at $1,000. The examination was set down for to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange opened under some depression, and the speculation ran against both the Railway shares and State Stocks ½@1 ℔ cent. In the afternoon, at the close, the feeling was steadier. Nothing was done in Exchange after the *Arago* sailed, and Money continued in easy supply at 6@7 ℔ cent. for Discounts, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on temporary loan. The *Asia's* financial advices were not received until yesterday, and owing to the long passage of the steamer have been anticipated by the *Hungarian* off Cape Race.

Flour was in good demand, and improved prices were obtained for desirable lots. Higher rates were also paid for Wheat, which speculators purchased freely. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hemp, Seeds, and Whisky were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal descriptions of Provisions, as also for Hay, Hops, Cotton, Rice, Raisins and Candles. The freight engagements were limited. There were 479 vessels of all classes in port.

HARPER'S FERRY AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is making prudent haste to turn the Harper's Ferry affair to Presidential service. It nominates Gov. WISE, on the strength of his suppression of the rebellion. The South needs a "man of nerve," who will protect her against invasion—who will extend the protection of her slave property to the Territories. The Harper's Ferry affair has taught this lesson, and the South is summoned to act upon it.

The *Enquirer* goes much further in its proclamation. It lays down for the special benefit of the Democracy of the Free States the *ultimatum* of the South. They must nominate a "representative Southern man," or they must part company with the Democracy of the Southern States. Unless they come to Charleston prepared for this absolute surrender, they may as well stay at home; there will be a [illegible]-making, and an end of all further [illegible] to preserve the Union. Indeed, the *Enquirer* is not sure that even this experiment will be made. The Union may be *dissolved during the coming session of Congress*. Gov. WISE's organ seems rather inclined to believe that it will.

We copy this article in another column, as by no means an unimportant sign of the times. *It confirms the representations of our Virginia* correspondent, whose letter we published on Saturday, touching the intense excitement created *throughout the State by the affair* at Harper's Ferry. We think it very likely this is shared to a very considerable extent by the entire South, and that, at the present moment, the Richmond *Enquirer* represents accurately enough the state of public sentiment in the Slave States. We can only hope that time and reflection will induce a saner mood. In spite of hasty inferences from the Brown affair, the South never had less reason to apprehend invasion or injustice *from the North than now. Public* sentiment in the Free States is settling down into a perfectly safe and conservative tone on the general subject of Slavery—as far removed, be it understood however, from the ultraisms of *the South on the one hand, as from the fanaticisms* of the Abolitionists on the other. If the South can bring itself to a similarly rational *temper, all will go well; if not, not. We do* not believe the Democracy of the North will make the absolute surrender at Charleston exacted by the *Enquirer*. If it does, it will have another still more disastrous surrender to make when it returns home.

Virginia and her Conspiracy.

It is assuredly a sad thing, all partisan passion and sectional jealousies apart, to see the strongest traits of personal character, and some of the finest attributes of manhood madly thrown away in the person of Old JOHN BROWN, upon a theory of right and duty *utterly incompatible, not only with the peaceful* progress, but with the very existence even of anything like a sound political society. Every thoughtful and dispassionate person, whether at the South or at the North, must recognize in the demeanor, in the language, in the ideas of this stout old fanatic the stuff of which the genuine heroes of mankind are made,—simplicity, absolute faith in his own ideas, a religious earnestness of purpose, and the quiet courage of a man consciously honest of will. That so much moral power, which might have served the State and the world to such good purpose, should be found perverted by a fierce fanaticism into an intolerable instrument of *disorder, and allied with* a madness full of peril for everything which makes civilization possible, is a matter to move as much *of pity and of sorrow as of wrath*.

And in consigning the invader of her homes *to the death* which her laws appoint as the penalty of his grave offence, Virginia, which proudly calls herself the mother of Presidents, might be expected to equal, at least, if not to surpass, this apostle of insurrection in all that commands for him the involuntary sympathies of those who most detest his deeds, and most rejoice over the speedy dissipation of his desperate dreams. At this *moment the whole country looks to the* South in general, and to the State of Virginia in particular, for such a vindication of *our national Union* as shall satisfy the people at large that our Federal bond is no tie of mere convenience, no accidental confederation which the rage of parties or the breath of factions may one day resolve into nothingness, but a cordial and vital fact of our common history, upon which the whole future of America may securely rest. If the outbreak of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry was indeed, but the fiery explosions of passions, excited by a temporary political conflict over a special and local question; if it had its origin in no deep-seated and unconquerable sectional hatred of the North and South; if its power of mischief disappeared at once in the presence of a social order at the South too strong to be lightly shaken;—and these things surely neither Northern conservatives nor Southern men of sense would have us for a moment doubt,—what grander opportunity could Southern patriots have asked for demonstrating their faith in their own system and *their legal confidence in the* vast strength of the national feeling at the North? The rulers and makers of public *opinion in Virginia had only* to prove in their words and deeds that the defenders of order in their sanity, might be as calm, as free from *exaggerations either of feeling* or statement, as just to their opponents, as brave and rational, as the fanatic of social revolution. No considerations of petty personal or partisan profit should have interfered with the performance of this duty, pregnant as it was with consequences so vital, not to Virginia only, but to the whole country. Every sincere lover of the Union at the North most fully expected Virginia to do this duty; and we all felt that in doing it she would accomplish more than any other single agency possibly could, to shame the agitators of sectionalism into silence throughout the nation, to strengthen the reciprocal good-will of all rational men at the North and the South, and to appease the angry feelings engendered by the political contests of the last three or four years.

These expectations, we need hardly say, have been very far from being fulfilled. The Executive and the Press of Virginia have chosen rather to wring from this matter all the waters of strife which it contained. They have fostered those insane fears and unreasoning passions of the populace in their own State which it was in their power, and in theirs alone, to have calmed and subdued. While from other States, certainly not less interested than their own in the safety of the system of Slavery, and in the suppression of all hostile demonstrations against it, voices of justice and moderation have come up to us, pointing truly the moral of this story; while from North Carolina and Tennessee, from Alabama and Louisiana we have had the most earnest appeals to the common-sense of Americans, against the disingenuous partisan recklessness which could invent treasons and imagine seditions for the sake of a moment's miserable political advantage, the leading and most influential organs of Virginia have insisted, with unanimous and obstinate vehemence, upon magnifying the proportions, and misrepresenting the origin of "JOHN BROWN'S conspiracy." Nothing will content them but an imminent civil war. They must excite the South to madness, by painting her as a helpless victim, caught in the terrible toils of the malignant and merciless fiend of Northern Abolitionism. "JOHN BROWN" must be for them only the pioneer of a new descent of the North upon the fertile plains of the South, only to be paralleled in the history of the barbarian invasions of Rome. Northern statesmen, Northern journalists, the whole of a great Northern political party, numbering its voters by hundreds [illegible], must be represented as the accomplices of one indomitable fanatic and *of the knot of brawling* theorists, whose hot words he alone had the *stern courage to coin into deeds*. A spectacle more pitiable than this it is not very easy to imagine; but it is not disgraceful only to Virginia, and it must not therefore be left to the reviving self-respect of Virginia to rebuke and *if possible to suppress it*. The mischief which the frantic philippics of Gov. WISE and his organs are daily doing runs far and wide *through the national mind. It is moving great* masses of the Northern people to indignation at the artful injustice which these agitators are doing to the Northern character, and to a sort of bitter contempt for the pusillanimity or the paltry political cunning (it matters little which) by which this injustice is insured. If the conservative South is impotent to arrest this new and most degrading sect of sectionalism, at this *most important crisis of our national affairs*, we shall all of us begin to doubt whether the madness which precedes and presages national ruin may not, indeed, have overtaken the Republic. JOHN BROWN scattering flame and death into a *peaceful State, under a rigid sense of* duty, was a phenomenon full of warning *against the frenzies* and the quarrels of the past. JOHN BROWN, made a political "*martyr*" by the official fury which insists on implicating the whole Northern people in his crime, will do more mischief on the gallows than he could have done were he at large, to-day, with all his following in the mountains of the Blue Ridge.

The Presidential Question.

We copy from the St. Louis *News* what, we doubt not, is an authorized statement of the views and sentiments of Hon. EDWARD BATES on the subject of Slavery. Its intrinsic interest is enhanced by the prominence of Mr. BATES as an Opposition candidate for the Presidency. The old Whigs throughout *the Country*, —the great body of the Americans in the *Northern States*, and a very large portion of the Republicans, are in favor of his nomination. He has never been identified with the Republican Party,—has never sympathized with the extremists of either section, is universally regarded as a pure, upright, patriotic statesman, and has never evinced any of that overweening desire for public office which betrays and destroys so many of our most conspicuous public men. This exposition of his views, coming from his home organ and bearing evident marks of authority, will direct public attention in a still more unmistakable manner to the propriety of his nomination.

Mr. BATES' position on the Slavery question *is conservative and strong*. It will commend itself forcibly to the common sense of the people in all sections of the country,—and *wherever common sense is not overborne by* party zeal, it will awaken a response and produce a marked effect. It does not differ in any essential point from the ground originally taken by the Republican Party at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,—though it repudiates entirely the more ultra features which have since been added to the Republican platform, and recognizes, far more distinctly than that party has generally done, the change *wrought in the condition of the* question by the settlement of the Kansas quarrel, and the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. BATES *concurs fully in the opinion* expressed by Mr. SEWARD in the United States Senate over two years ago, that the controversy *concerning the extension of Slavery* and the preponderance of the Free States is ended; —it is now discussed, he says, only as an abstraction. *The principle of popular* sovereignty has put an end to this protracted and embittered struggle. Mr. BATES is further declared to be in favor of enforcing the Fugitive Slave law,—and of making one which shall be effective and satisfactory, if this one is not. If Congress should pass a law, moreover, protecting slave property in the Territories, Mr. BATES would favor its full and rigid enforcement. In all respects he would insist upon maintaining all the rights guaranteed to slaveholders by the Constitution. But he does not believe Slavery to be a blessing; he does not believe that the Constitution carries it into Federal territory;—he rejoices that Missouri is becoming free;—and he would have the Federal Government aid any State that may wish to rid itself of Slavery by acquiring regions for colonizing the enfranchised blacks.

This statement of his views will strengthen Mr. BATES as a candidate. It presents him as more nearly a representative of the conservative Northern sentiment on this subject than he has hitherto been regarded. If the Republicans nominate Mr. SEWARD, Mr. BANKS, or Mr. CHASE, they will still stand before the country as substantially a sectional party, and will, moreover, forfeit the support of conservative members of the Opposition. They would gain, on the other hand, strength from the greater vigor and enthusiasm which the nomination of a purely party candidate would naturally infuse into the election. With Mr. BATES they would lose the main body of the Abolitionists, and would gain instead conservative support and the odor of greater nationality for their movement. It is probable also that they could carry Missouri and Maryland, and maintain a contest, though without any great chance of success, in three or four other Southern States. This document, appearing at the present moment, is likely to exert a marked influence on the action of political parties.

Affairs in Mexico.

On Saturday, the telegraph gave us its semi-weekly installment of news from Mexico, brought to New-Orleans by the *Tennessee*. As usual, it reported the Liberals defeated, and the Press has taken up the items in evidence of the hopelessness of their cause. But, as usual, again the telegraph is mistaken in one or two important points, at least. MEJIA, reported as the chief of the Liberal troops, and defeated, with the loss of 600 men and 1,000 muskets, was, two years ago, an ignorant, brutal Indian; but the Church enlisted his services, and finally elevated him to the rank of General of Division. If the forces under MEJIA were defeated, therefore, it is the Church, and not the Liberal army that has met with a reverse. But we do not look, however, for any very brilliant feats of arms on the part of the Liberal forces in that outside of the walls of the city of Vera Cruz, for the little ability and energy possessed by their officers are expended in watching the gates.

Gen. MINON, who is said to have taken a prominent part in the matter, has been known only as an obscure partisan of SANTA ANNA. MARQUEZ is said to have pronounced for that chieftain. Such a step, whether true or not, would be purely absurd,—the attempt of MIRAMON to create a diversion in his favor last Spring, by the same step, having proved a miserable failure. There is doubtless some truth in the statement that MARQUEZ had seized a conducta of $2,800,000 in specie, and that MIRAMON was privy to the seizure, or has rushed to demand the plunder. If this is the fact, the British and French ministers have no right to complain, for they have done their best to aid these plundering generals in misdirecting the amount of specie destined for foreign countries out of its legal channel, and it is openly charged upon them that they have received a per centage upon the amount so far *diverted, in payment of their efforts*.

The full correspondence which will be received here in a few days may partially clear up the telegraph reports; but correspondence from the City of Mexico, as a general thing should be received with many grains of allowance. Its source, with few exceptions, is among those who have heretofore pandered to the Church faction; but as that faction have been driven to prey upon the vital interests of its ancient supporters, they have suddenly been forced to appeal to the United States, to save them from destruction; and nearly all the foreigners in Mexico desire immediate annexation *to the United States* or immediate occupation by its army, regardless *of consequences to the* great Northern Republic. This will account, *in a great measure, for the fact that the* process of warlike demonstrations on our part is *advocated, instead of* the more tardy, and to the United States the safer and surer *means, of* treaty stipulations with the Juarez Government.

Unfortunately, these movements are playing into the hands of the Administration, the chief end and aim of whose Mexican policy is to obtain a certain portion of the national territory of Mexico; and it is clearly apparent that in order to accomplish the end desired, Mr. BUCHANAN would not hesitate to plunge into a war with that country. Letters from Washington to prominent journals in this City and other large cities between here and New-Orleans, which from their unanimity of expression and sentiment emanate clearly from a common source, represent that the attempt of CORTINAS and other citizens of Texas, *to satiate their vengeful feelings on the inhabitants of Brownsville and vicinity, is to be tortured into* an attempt of Mexicans to wage war with the United States, and exterminate Americans in *that vicinity*. We are *informed* that United States troops have been ordered to fight the Mexican invaders from Corpus Christi to the Gulf of California, and pursue them into Mexican territory, regardless of boundary lines. The foolishness of the attempt thus to force a quarrel between the two countries is only equaled by its wickedness. But that the attempt will be made we consider certain. Whether it will prove successful or not depends on the degree of public attention it may excite.

Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish expedition against Morocco is fast assuming proportions which indicate a determination on the part of the Government of ISABELLA II. to signalize the revival of Spanish prosperity by such a display of national force as may go far towards restoring Spain to her natural rank among European powers. A brief and brilliant military campaign in Morocco, upon the scale now projected, will do much more for Spain than merely to strengthen her position at Ceuta by drawing a new cordon of fortresses around her African possessions, and *chastising the contemptuous* insolence with which the Spanish flag has of late years been treated by the marauding tribes which own a *nominal allegiance to the* Emperor of Morocco. It will give her a right to be heard on questions more widely European; and it will be watched with no merely remote and impersonal interest by a large class of politicians in this country who have become rather dangerously accustomed to agree with the Riff pirates in their general estimate of the Spanish power.

The immediate necessity for this demonstration is clear and imperative enough. During the illness of the late Emperor of Morocco, an impression gained ground extensively throughout Northern Africa that his son and sucessor, the present Moorish ruler, was fully bent upon using his authority, as soon as it should fall into his hands, for the purpose of exciting a general war of Mohammedan fanaticism against the Christian Powers in Africa. This impression has taken so strong and simultaneous a hold upon the fierce populations which surround the Spanish port of Ceuta, and upon the tribes of the Ouchda, which forms the extreme limit between French Algiers and the Moorish Empire, that since the accession of the young Emperor the attacks of these fanatics upon the French and Spanish lines have been incessant and most alarming, the Moorish sovereign being *either impotent or unwilling to* curb these outbreaks or to punish their perpetrators.

The expeditionary army destined to put an end to this state of things had been assembled at Algesiras by the 27th October, and consisted of 50,000 men, divided into three *corps d'armée*, and one division of reserve. The whole force was under the command of Gen. O'DONNELL; Generals ECHAGUE, ZAVALA, ROS DE OLANO and the Count DE REUS commanding the several divisions. The port of Algésiras was filled with vessels—30 ships-of-war—French, English, and Russian, lying there, in addition to the Spanish fleet assembling to transport the troops to Africa. Sixty Provincial Battalions, numbering 72,000 men, had been also called out for garrison duty at home. These formidable preparations are supported with the greatest unanimity and ardor by the press and the people of Spain. The streets of Madrid are crowded with enthusiastic thousands, applauding the Government and the national Cortes; volunteers are flocking into the army, and many deserters, even, have come in, asking permission to serve under the flag they had abandoned in the "piping times of peace;" and the Queen has offered to the national service, as a free gift, not only a certain proportion of her civil list, but also the whole of her patrimonial inheritance, which, thanks to the prudent piety of FERDINAND VII., is by no means a trivial sum.

It has also been formally announced that the French Government will act in alliance with Spain, for the protection of European rights in Africa; and as England seems disposed to regard the action of Spain in this matter very much as she regarded the action of France in Italy, and has scarcely concealed her anxiety and apprehension at the aspect of affairs, so Marshal O'DONNELL has evidently borrowed a hint from the Emperor NAPOLEON, in his speech announcing the declaration of war to the Cortes, and has taken pains to allay the agitation of the English Government by declaring that Spain will "end her war against Morocco as soon as she shall have satisfied her legitimate claims; and that it is not a war of conquest which she is waging."

Nevertheless, the agitation of England refuses to be allayed. The secret sense which all English statesmen must feel that England occupies an untenable attitude in the Mediterranean, and that in the nature of things she must one day expect to find herself dislodged from that attitude by the same means through which she [illegible] it is perfectly intelligible that Englishmen should look with uneasiness upon the progress of a Franco-Spanish alliance, accompanied by unmistakable symptoms of recovering vitality and vigor in the body politic of Spain.

The British Empire in India.

One of the curious consequences of the abolition of the East India Company, and the annexation of India to the dominions of the British Crown, *is the growth of a movement for its* total abandonment, which, within the last year, has been making steady progress in England, and is now receiving support from a large and influential portion of the Press.

The difficulty which first presented itself after the suppression of the mutiny, was that of raising men enough to garrison and hold the country against a disaffected population. A native army was clearly not to be depended on; and a British force of the same magnitude as that which had just mutinied, was clearly out of the question. *If its cost offered no obstacle to its maintenance*, it would be impossible to get men *enough to recruit it. A little reflection*, however, showed that the number of troops necessary to maintain order throughout the empire *might be reduced by two-thirds, if the means* of communication were improved, and a good system of railroads put in operation. A thousand men, capable of being *rapidly transmitted* from point to point by steam, and having their supplies sent after them by the same means, were clearly equal to ten thousand under the old system of marching twenty miles a day, followed by a countless swarm of sutlers and a whole army of elephants. Moreover, the first panic once over, it became apparent that the Sepoys were after all not utterly unreliable, *if a larger proportion of their officers were European*, and they were not concentrated in great masses, but judiciously mixed with *Sikhs and British*.

But when it came to provide for the maintenance of even a reduced force like this—to get the roads and railroads ready which were to make them equal to the task imposed on them—to commence the various public works which were seen to be absolutely necessary for the internal progress of the country, and above all to effect those reforms in the administration which were proved to be absolutely necessary to justify British rule either before God or the world, it was found that the revenue was lamentably deficient. Making every allowance for the abnormal demands of the two years of insurrection, there appeared no prospect of making India supply her own wants and support her own Government. A loan was effected *last year to fill the chasm* made by the war, and it was submitted to quietly in consideration of the nature of the crisis which had *called for it; but the temper of the House of* Commons, while it was under consideration, showed clearly that the infliction was only tolerable for once, and that in future some means must be discovered of making the eastern empire self-supporting.

There is again this year a deficiency, though all disturbance has been put down. Order reigns everywhere, and the government has entered on its normal path; and from nothing which has yet appeared on the subject, is it to be gathered that the ministry is prepared *to say at what period India will be able* to pay her way, or whether she will ever be able to pay it at all. There is, of course, always a *probability that a people placed in the enjoyment* of security and justice will advance in wealth and ability to support *increased* taxation. But even supposing it were perfectly certain that Englishmen would govern India as well as foreigners can govern it, there are peculiarities enough in its social organization to render it doubtful whether any progress it would make would form even the shadow of a security for such a debt as it seems necessary to contract to this progress, possible. Such plans as are daily promulgated in London for making Hindoos rich and happy may perhaps succeed, but Hindoos are such queer fellows that there is no knowing whether they will or not, and Lombard-street, credulous and trusting as it may sometimes be, is in the meantime unwilling to lend money on the chance, and the British nation is showing itself *most reluctant to go* security for any such loan.

Here is a *difficulty* which of itself would be sufficient to put all the ingenuity of the Palmerstonian ministry to the test, even of its Indian Secretary, Sir CHARLES WARD, were a much more brilliant individual than he has ever yet shown himself. Added to the unsettled state of Europe, the Chinese trouble, and other *reform movements, it bids fair to be insurmountable.* The public is perfectly well aware that any measure proposed will be what lawyers call a "dilatory plea," and will have for its object, not the final solution of the problem, but its transmission in a still knottier form to the unlucky successors of the present Government. The Press is accordingly discussing the crisis with as much earnestness as if it were already come. Shall we keep India? is a question which is asked as freely in London, as if every possible expedient for retaining it, had been tried and had failed. There could not be a more favorable time for abandoning the conquest, as far as mere honor is concerned: The natives have done their best to drive out their masters and have failed. No European Power is at present disposed to compete for the prize, and the British army might embark at Calcutta to-morrow without the smallest stain on their reputation. Of the advantage to the hard-working millions of Great Britain of the abandonment of this glittering possession there appears no doubt. Of the gain to England in a military point of view by the concentration of her forces nearer home, there seems equally little question; and if the history of British India proves anything, it proves the desirability, as far as its present owners are concerned, of its falling into the hands of their deadliest enemy.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

Treatment of Seamen in Merchant Ships.

A CASE AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 12.

A hearing was had, yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner HEAZLITT, in the case of MYRICK SNOW, first mate, and JOHN COSGROVE, second mate, of the ship *Thomas Jefferson*, charged with cruelty to seamen. The defendants were arrested by Officers JENKINS and [illegible]. The crew of the ship, consisting of a rather motley crowd, representing almost every nationality, as well as all ages and sizes, was present in full force. Among the rest was a small lad, apparently about nine years of age, dressed in full sailor costume, but what part he took on board the vessel could not be ascertained, as he, in common with the majority of the crew, was not able to express himself in English.

James Craig testified as follows: Came on board at Liverpool, on the 26th of September; saw the shipping master talking to the first mate; went and told them that I was not fit to work on account of having liquor in me, and I was afraid of falling overboard; the shipping master told me to go to my bunk and I did so; in about two hours the first thing I knew I was dragged out and Mr. Snow, the first mate, was beating me; I was afterwards, in October, while at the wheel, struck by the first mate over the head and arms with a belaying pin; I was at the wheel, and the ship was aback, a sudden flaw striking the ship; I was again struck with a belaying pin because we were about a minute and a half behind time in relieving watch.

Henry Wolff, another of the crew, who shipped at [illegible]

Another witness testified that he saw the [illegible] *Fitzgerald and Craig*, who were dragged out by the first mate to assist in weighing the anchor.

Thomas Jones, the cook, testified that he saw the *first mate* pull McCray and Fitzgerald from their bunks; that they appeared stupid; that Fitzgerald gave the "jaw back" when the mate told them to turn out; the second mate had a difficulty with the Spaniard now in the hospital, and the mate held the man by the ears, and with his head down, and kicked him in the face; witness did not see the first of the difficulty; the Captain interfered and separated the parties; witness did not believe Fitzgerald and McCray were drunk as they pretended. McCray was recalled to show the transaction of Wednesday night at Shippen-street wharf. Cosgrove kicked the Spaniard off the ship to the wharf; the first mate struck witness while on the wharf. The District Attorney asked the Commissioner to hold the Captain to answer, as it appeared that he had made no effort to stop the ill-treatment of the crew. The Commissioner declined to hold him, as there was no evidence implicating him, and besides, he was not included in the warrant. The hearing was then continued until Monday.

FRESH CASE IN ENGLAND.

From the Newcastle Chronicle.

On Wednesday morning DAVID GRANT, *mate of the American ship Magnet*, was charged at Newcastle with having assaulted WILLIAM GALLAGHER, seaman. Complainant, *who appeared in Court with marks of* violence on his face, stated that on Friday morning the defendant came into the forecastle, pulled him *out of his bunk*, and assaulted him. On getting on deck the captain held him while the mate assaulted him a second time. *His face had been very much cut*, and he had since been under medical treatment. GRANT did not deny having assaulted GALLAGHER, but in extenuation, stated that he had abused him. The complainant, he further stated, was a troublesome man on board of the ship, and on the morning in question was found in his bunk when the other men were on deck at work. The mate alleged that the captain never laid hold of the defendant. The Bench said that if the complainant had neglected his work he was liable to punishment by the magistrates, but the defendant ought not to have taken the law into his own hand. The defendant was fined twenty shillings and costs.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hispano-Moorish War—Internal Condition of Mexico—Health of Senator Douglas—The Post-Route Bids.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Late dispatches from England report that the British Government approved heartily of the belligerent course which Spain has pursued towards Morocco.

No hope is entertained by the British Legation in Mexico that either of the parties there will be able to restore order or to establish a Government.

The first number of Col. [illegible] *Democratic Review* will be issued on Tuesday. Dr. LORING, of Massachusetts; Col. WHEELER, of North Carolina; D. J. BROWN and [illegible], are among the contributors.

Dr. MILLER reports that Senator DOUGLAS is slightly better this evening.

(FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Postmaster-General has decided to postpone all action on the bids for carrying the mails from Portland to New-Orleans until Congress shall indicate its course with regard to the appropriations for the Department. The representatives of the various railroad interests who had offered proposals, now here, were not a little disappointed at the announcement.

The President has appointed Ex-Congressman ISRAEL T. HATCH Postmaster of Buffalo, in place of Mr. [illegible], removed.

An unauthenticated report obtains credence that Judge DOUGLAS is in a critical situation to-night.

Mr. Douglas at the South.

EX-GOV. BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI, AND MR. SEWARD.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The *Mercury's* special New-Orleans correspondent says, that Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, delivered an address to the Legislature at Jackson, expressing more respect for the opinions of Mr. SEWARD than for those of Judge DOUGLAS.

From Rio Janeiro.

STATE OF THE COFFEE MARKET—RATE OF EXCHANGE—FREIGHTS DULL.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Rio Janeiro advices, to October 8, have been received *via* Pernambuco.

The English steamer had arrived.

The stock of Coffee was from 90,000 to 100,000 bags.

The sales of the last five days were 15,000 bags; prices were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 25¼.

Freights—nothing doing, and rates nominal.

Flour dull; Baltimore extra, $16; Baltimore super., $17; rates nominal.

From California.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN COULTERVILLE—A SENATOR TO BE APPOINTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 21st ult., has arrived.

Almost the entire business portion of the town of Coulterville was burned on the 20th.

The Sacramento *Standard* states that Gov. WELLER had decided to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BRODERICK.

Business was dull at San Francisco.

Sailed 20th, ship *Commonwealth*.

The Steamship North Star.

NOT HEARD OF AT ASPINWALL.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Intelligence by the *Isabel* is to the effect that the steamship *North Star* had not arrived at Aspinwall up to the 4th of November.

The Baltimore Riots.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

CHARLES PARGETT, who was shot in the Second Ward of this city on election day, by a rowdy, died of his wounds this morning. The deceased was at the time trying to rescue a friend whom the rowdies were trying to force to vote against his will. The man who did the deed was arrested yesterday.

From Boston.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED TO THE LIQUOR AGENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Supreme Court to-day decided adversely on the writ of *habeas corpus* for the liberation of Mr. BURNHAM, the ex-liquor agent, and he was recommitted to jail.

U. S. Marshal Tyler Convicted of Murder.

PORT SARNIA, C. E., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The jury in the case of United States Marshal TYLER, who shot the Captain of the vessel which he had seized for smuggling, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Fires.

HOTEL AND STABLES AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

A fire broke out last night in the livery stable of the Revere House, destroying it, together with the Railroad House and two small buildings adjoining. In the stable were ten horses, three of which only were taken out alive. Loss on the buildings $7,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

WAREHOUSES AT GALENA.

GALENA, Saturday, Nov. 12.

A fire last night destroyed the dry goods establishment of SMITH & HOLMES, valued at $[illegible]; insured for $30,000. The loss on the building is $[illegible], which is insured. The goods of the company of the adjacent buildings were slightly damaged in removing them.

The Sons of Malta.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 12.

There was a midnight parade here last night of the Sons of Malta in honor of the election of the G. R. J. A. and the consecration of the working tools.

Sale of Market Stalls in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The auction sale of the stalls in the Eastern Market closed to-day, realizing premiums of nearly $160,000.

Slave Enterprise.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

At a fair at Columbia, S. C., on Friday, two native Africans took a premium of a silver goblet.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named JOHN KEEFE, and his wife, were walking on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, about 7 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 10, near Peekskill, as the up [illegible] express was passing, when they both fell against the side of the train. Keefe was instantly killed, and his wife so seriously injured that her recovery is despaired of. An inquest was held upon the body of Keefe the following day, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The Company is exonerated from blame.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER NORTH STAR.—Much anxiety was expressed on Saturday for the safety of the *North Star*. She left this port on the 20th of October, for Aspinwall, in company with the steamship *Atlantic*, but failed to make her appearance at her destination up to the time of the departure of the *Atlantic*, upon her return trip on the 2d inst., and by the *Isabel* at Charleston, we learn that she had not reached Aspinwall, on the 4th. At that time the vessel was fully seven days behind her time. It is the general impression that, by over-driving to keep up with her competitor, she may have broken an important part of her machinery, and been obliged to seek some port in the Carribean Sea, under canvas. As a sea-going steamer, the *North Star* is classed A. 1. upon the records of the Insurance Companies; she is 1,867 tons register, was built in 1853 by J. Simonson, of Greenpoint, her frame being of oak, fastened with copper and iron. Her bottom is double planked; two boilers, new in 1859, (at which time she was last inspected,) furnish the propelling power for two vertical engines, nominally of 850 horse-power. They are each of 60 inches diameter, and 10 feet stroke. The *North Star* is rigged as a brig, and in an emergency could do tolerably well under sail. One independent pump is the only provision against fire. It is probable that the passengers which left San Francisco by the *Uncle Sam* on the 20th ult., will be sent forward from Aspinwall by the steamer *Daniel Webster*, which had arrived there in good season, and which may reach here at any time.

THE SLAVERS.—On Saturday, the several prisoners connected with the alleged slave-ship *Emily*, were arraigned before United States Commissioner KENNETH G. WHITE. Their names are: Charles King, James Burrows, William Smith, Frank Morris, Jose Carlos, Charles Mills, Frank Ferris, Antonio Garcia, John Cox and William Lindsay, Captain. They were charged with violating the laws of the United States by serving on board of the ship *Emily*, which was alleged to have been engaged in the slave trade. On motion of Mr. NEWMAN, on behalf of the Government, the examination was set down for to-day, at 1 o'clock. The bail of the master, mate and two others was fixed at $5,000 each. The seamen were held in $1,000 each.

MISSIONARY EFFORT AND SLAVERY.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached yesterday, as usual, in the Church of the Puritans. In the morning his sermon was simply admonitory, the audience in attendance occupying about one-third the house. By request, Dr. CHEEVER repeated in the evening the discourse recently delivered by him before the Missionary Association in Chicago. He denounced the Church bitterly for not taking a more decided stand on the subject of Slavery, and expressed the firm opinion that no missionary enterprise could succeed which was not pronounced on this question. The number of hearers was more numerous than in the morning.

THE BRODERICK OBSEQUIES POSTPONED. The funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator BRODERICK, which were to have taken place yesterday, were postponed, on account of the unpleasant weather, to Sunday next. A great many people visited the Howard Engine-House, in Christopher-street, yesterday afternoon, read the announcement of the postponement, and departed.

WEEKLY REPORT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 3	139	118	257
Admitted to Nov. 11	23	27	50
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	27	52
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	144	116	260

FOR HARPER'S FERRY.—A sergeant and eight men left Governor's Island, on Friday, to reinforce the garrison at the Harper's Ferry Arsenal. This raises the number of men on duty there to forty.

FOR EUROPE.—The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left on Saturday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 112 passengers, and [illegible] in specie.

Police Reports.

ALMOST A MURDER.

Christopher Luman, a member of Engine Company No. 21, and a friend, while passing the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, were addressed in an insulting manner by two or three men who stood on the other side of the street. Anxious to vindicate their honor, they crossed over, and after an interchange of abusive language, William H. Riley, one of the disputants, who says he is an exchange broker, discharged two shots from a revolver at Luman. One bullet entered his forehead directly over his left eye, penetrating to the skull, and passing out two inches from the point of entrance; the other perforated his left ear. Riley was almost immediately arrested by a Fourteenth Ward officer, whom the report of the pistol had brought to the scene of the affray. On the way to the Station-house he attempted to throw the pistol into a culvert, but his design was frustrated. Luman, after having entered a complaint, was removed to the City Hospital. Unless inflammation should supervene he may recover. Riley was committed to prison to await his victim's injuries, Justice STEERS refusing to take bail.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

Owen Crane and a man who formerly worked in the bakery No. 264 Front-street started, on Saturday afternoon, to "have a good time" in the Fourth Ward. Near midnight, when both were much intoxicated, a dispute occurred between them in Roosevelt-street, and the baker, it is alleged, hit Crane, who retaliated by knocking his assailant down. In falling his head was fractured by striking against the curb-stone. Officer Higgins arrested Crane, and had the injured man removed to the Police Station, whence he was afterwards conveyed to the City Hospital. The surgeon in attendance pronounces his recovery impossible. Two witnesses of the affray were also taken into custody, and they, with Crane, will be held pending the result of the baker's injuries.

THE CHARM BROKEN.

For many weeks past the passengers on the Flushing ferry-boat *Matteno* have been excited at the numerous larcenies perpetrated by pickpockets, and vain efforts have been made to detect the offenders. At last, on the 9 A. M. trip, on Saturday, one George Wilson, *alias* Dublin Joe, was caught with a portmonnaie containing over $70, which had just been abstracted from the pocket of Mrs. McDonald, the widow of the late General of that name. Reaching the City, a number of irate Flushingtonians followed the offender until a Policeman was found to secure him. He was immediately taken before Alderman BRADY, who, after a hearing, held him to answer for his delinquency.

EXCESSIVE FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Charles Nimms, of No. 386 Tenth-avenue, was compelled by Alderman BRADY to find a surety in $2,500 to answer a complaint for perjury, preferred by Mr. H. C. ADAMS, a clerk in the office of the District-Attorney. It is alleged that the defendant appeared before Judge RUSSELL in June last, and stating that he owned two houses on lot No. 386 Tenth-avenue, was accepted as bondsman in the sum of $1,000 for Daniel Noble, who was charged with larceny. It is said that the houses in question were sold by the Sheriff as long ago as last February, and the accused has not owned them since.

DESPERATE RIVER THIEVES.

As Capt. John W. Alexander was passing up the Le Roy-street dock about 3 A. M., on Saturday, on his way to his vessel, two ruffians seized him and rifled his pockets of their contents. The captain endeavored to detain one of the men, but the other discharged a pistol at him, the ball entering the fleshy part of his leg, wounding him seriously. The desperadoes fled, and so far have escaped arrest. Capt. Alexander was removed to his vessel for surgical attention.

AN UNFORTUNATE MEETING.

Edward Williams and Patrick Gallagher, both laborers, have been at enmity for months. A chance meeting at the corner of Hester and Centre streets, on Saturday night, resulted in a fight, in which Williams is alleged to have cut his antagonist's face severely with a knife. For this he was taken before Justice STEERS, and not having a bondsman, he was locked up to await trial for a felonious assault.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The dwelling of Mr. Alexander McLane, No. 232 Delancy-street, was broken into on Friday night by three lads, and some property of little value was carried off. On Saturday the youths were arrested, and, acknowledging their guilt, were sent by Justice STEERS to the Juvenile Asylum. The property had been pawned, but was recovered.

Coroners' Inquests.

CATHARINE HENRY, a woman 42 years of age, residing at No. 204 East Thirteenth-street, became crazy from drink on Friday evening, and was so disorderly that her husband confined her to her room in the third story. She had not been in durance long before she attempted to escape by the window, and, getting out, first clung to the sill, and then dropped to the sidewalk. As a consequence, three of her ribs were broken. Compression of the brain was also superinduced. Her injuries resulted fatally on Saturday evening. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER......CATHARINE REYNOLDS, a little girl, while washing windows, fell from the third story of the house No. 418 Tenth-street, and died almost instantly......JAMES DOWDIGAN, a laborer, engaged in constructing a sewer corner of Fulton and Church streets, died from a fracture of the skull, caused by a paving-stone falling upon him. He resided at No. 44 Elm-street, where an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER......The same Coroner investigated the cause of the death of Mrs. MARTHA A. NICHOLS, an aged lady, who resided at No. 141 West Eighteenth-street. It appeared that she had a trifling dispute last Friday with her daughter, in whose family she lived. After it she procured laudanum and poisoned herself......A woman was found drowned on Saturday in the North River, at the foot of Dey-street. A woman, apparently 60 years of age, was also discovered in the Roosevelt-street slip. Coroners SCHIRMER and JACKMAN, respectively, held inquests.

Board of Councilmen.

SPECIAL MEETING.

At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on Saturday afternoon, a resolution was adopted in favor of dividing the Nineteenth Ward into six Election Districts. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in making alterations in the Election Districts of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that the Inspectors and Canvassers chosen at the November election to act in the December election, should be appointed in the Districts where they reside, as fixed by the amendments to the ordinance.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again this afternoon.

Quarter of a Century Discourse.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ADAMS.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, pastor of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement in this City. The text selected for the occasion was a clause from Hebrews, xiii, 17: "For they watch for your souls as they that must give account." The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that the pulpit was the last place where one should speak of himself, but that the occasion must serve as his apology if he made too much use of the first person. The text he had chosen was the one from which he preached the first Sabbath after his installation in this City, twenty-five years ago, and there seemed to be a peculiar fitness in his using it at the present time. The lapse of years had added to, rather than detracted from, the amount of his official labors, because his own ideal of the profession grew in dimensions the further he advanced. His subject he announced to be, "The nature and design of the pastoral office." This was, at the outset, a voluntary relation, but, like that of marriage, was one of the greatest responsibility when once formed. The minister is not the ruler of the people, but their leader and teacher, in all cases subordinate to the Word of God. There is not an incumbent of the sacred office to-day, having a rational and scriptural conception of its design, who would not gladly exchange all the deference which adulation ever has paid, or ambition ever has courted, for a pittance of that respect which is founded on a just appreciation of what the ministry was designed to accomplish. All the obligations of the ministry are condensed into the simple words of the text—"watch for souls." The Word of God, from which the preacher derives his authority, is also the guarantee to the people of their freedom. Notions have been broached of late as to the relations of the pews to the pulpit, which seem to imply that the only duty of the former is to accept the teachings of the latter with all submission, because announced *ex cathedra*. There is an inherent right of private judgment, and no one may dictate to us our opinions in reference to religion. How, then, can any occupant of a pulpit demand that his opinion be received as of unquestionable correctness and authority, simply because they are uttered from his position? It may happen that the occupant of a pew, in the exercise of his honest judgment, may so interpret the scriptures that he arrives at a different conclusion. The occasion calls for the exercise of meekness and charity, and not for Papistic fulminations at the right of private judgment, as though the interpretation of the hearer must, of course, be subjected to that of the preacher, simply because the latter occupies an official position. And the moment he begins to employ denunciation against those who honestly differ from himself he has exchanged his position as a Protestant for the pretensions of a Pope. The speaker then proceeded to a discussion of an important event in the ecclesiastical body with which he is connected—the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in the year 1837. A venerable preacher has lately pronounced the act by which a large portion of Presbyterian Churches in the western part of this State were cut off from the body without any form of trial, unconstitutional and unjustifiable. Dr. ADAMS said that it was his conviction to this day, that the causes which led to the disunion were chiefly personal, and that those personal rivalries and antipathies were confined to a comparatively small number. The world does not contain so large a body of Christian ministers as are comprised in what are known as the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, who are to the same degree substantially agreed in doctrinal belief. The connection of the Pulpit with what is commonly known by the indefinite term of Politics, was then discussed. To affirm, as some have, that the broad domain of political duties may never receive a mention from the Christian pulpit, is the same as to say that many portions of the New Testament are never to be made the topic of public comment; nay, more—that there are many subjects which are never to be brought under the application of ethical laws, but are to be controlled by notions distinctively secular, and this in the face of the divine rule to do all things to the glory of God. It is a frequent occurrence that those who condemn the Pulpit for its utterances in regard to political subjects, when those utterances are at variance with their own opinions, applaud the Pulpit when it gives a testimony in support of their preferences; thus showing that absolute silence is not the true adjustment of this matter. That is no pendulum at all which swings only on one side. Political action, understanding by the term not the squabbles of parties, but the manifold duties which concern the welfare of the State, comes within the range of ministerial instruction. But when it is asked what place should be assigned them in Sabbatical inculcations, we would be devoutly studious of the examples of Jesus Christ and his Apostles. In all circumstances we would make the foremost object in view the renovation of the individual soul. To give an immortal soul life, to give it Christ, is better than the gift of freedom, or anything else beside. This is the most direct and comprehensive method of accomplishing all lesser and lower benefits. The occasions are comparatively rare, when it is necessary for the Pulpit, in a country like ours, to expatiate on matters distinctively political. Dr. ADAMS closed with a brief statement of the events that had occurred during the past twenty-five years, and gave his testimony to the pleasure and joy of being a Christian minister.

A large audience, which filled every available sitting and standing place in the church, listened with rapt attention throughout the delivery of the discourse.

The New Central Park Drive.

OPENING OF THE NEW CARRIAGE-WAY—DESCRIPTION OF THE ROAD—WHAT NEXT?

The elements appeared to have conspired against both the Central Park Commissioners and the people in preventing a full enjoyment of the new four-mile carriage-way opened to the public in the Central Park on Saturday.

The new road may be entered at Seventy-second-street and Fifty-ninth-street from either the Fifth or Eighth avenue. It runs through the Park by a route which displays in succession the expansive Mall, the unique Skating Pond, the delightful Ramble, the massive bridges, the deep cut near the old Reservoir, the capacious bed of the unfinished Manhattan Lake, and all the points of interest in the lower portion of the Park. Visitors entering on the Fifth-avenue side can return *via* Eighth-avenue, and *vice versa*—making the tour of the Great Lake, or leaving the Park at Seventy-ninth-street. The road is sixty feet wide and is built on the "Telford" plan. The base is composed of rough Belgian blocks. These are covered with successive layers of fine stone until the top of fine gravel, well rolled, presents a hard, even surface. The construction of the road proper and the sewers at the side renders it impossible to keep water for any length of time on the surface. Although the plan of the Park is such that the rush of vehicles to this road will not seriously incommode visitors, it is intended to restrict the rate of speed to five miles per hour, and the Police will enforce this *ultimatum*. With this regulation, the Park might in time rival the Bois de Boulogne or the Prater of Vienna, or Regent's Park, for the splendor of its equipages—the owners of family carriages being relieved from the fear of momentary collision with fast teams of the Bloomingdale Road. The peculiar plan of the Park enables the Commissioners to finish these distinctive features separately. First we had the Ramble for pedestrians, now we have "The Drive" for equestrians and Jehus, and next Winter we shall have a skating pond worth visiting. The Park is so arranged that all tastes may be gratified without conflicting. The rambler, the horseman, the carriage-rider, the promenader, the skater, and the ball-player, are kept separate by ingenious devices of curves, shrubbery, natural ridges and dells, bridges and gardens, while the traffic of the City may cross the Park by the transverse roads, without incommoding the pleasure-seekers. The aim of the Commissioners appears to be to afford a speedy return to the public for the vast outlay of money on our noble Central Park. The ball-players and cricketers will no doubt be on the *qui vive* for their turn to come, when St. Cloud, the Schœnbrunn and the Volksgarten shall be eclipsed.

Time-Ball for the Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure a communication in a recent number of your journal of the existence of an *ingenious apparatus, now at work in Brooklyn*, by which every hour of the day is signaled by a time-ball. But, is this enough, and is it a benefit or an inconvenience to the public? For example, suppose at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. the ball unfolds itself, and suppose a person is watching it by his own pocket timepiece, which is imperfect, and which at the moment of its action, records the time as being 12¾, how can he tell whether the Brooklyn signals indicate 12¾ or 1 o'clock? For he has to judge, after all, (when there are hourly signals) of the hour by his own watch. On the contrary, when the ball falls but once a day, at 12 M., he can make no mistake *whatever. Whether his watch indicate 12¾ or 1¼* he knows his error, and can correct it accordingly.

I imagine that one signal of one particular hour will be more certain, and, of course, be more useful, *than a repetition of hourly signals through the day.*

Give me leave to say that the time-ball contemplated for the Exchange *originated with the Albany Observatory*, and that Mr. HAMMOND, of the Exchange and two other gentlemen of this City, coöperating with the Observatory, have for some weeks been successfully busy in the affair; that the money was then raised, the apparatus ordered, and the whole plan adopted. The appropriation of the Chamber of Commerce, therefore, was quite unnecessary to its completion. A model will shortly be exhibited of the apparatus, which is in process of construction, the result entirely of private enterprise. A plan of a magnetic observatory has been presented to the Board, and, if it chooses, it can have an opportunity of distinguishing itself by being first instead of last in projects of so eminently a useful character.

RITTENHOUSE.

A Card from Mr. Hanney.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your statement in this morning's issue relative to my arrest you state that I was committed to prison in default of bail. This is not the case. I was not committed, but gave bail, and upon examination shall be able to show my behavior to be perfectly correct. You will oblige me by correcting the statement relative to my being committed in your next issue.

Yours truly, A. HANNEY.

Home for the Inebriate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Society who have planned the above Institution, and whose proceedings were noticed in the TIMES of Saturday, desire to say, the Home will be temporarily open to those who show a desire to be reformed, and to lead a sober life, at the Institute, No. 138 Eleventh-street, Sixth-avenue. The Committee will be grateful to the public for contribution of clothing and bedding, or any other material aid they may be kind enough to give, for the benefit of their unfortunate fellow-creatures, who are, at this time, suffering for clothing of every kind, and shelter; and there are many strangers, who are members of good families of other cities and places, whom the Committee are desirous of restoring to their families and society, as sober, honorable men. By sending the address of the donor, the Committee will send for any articles of clothing, boots, flannel or produce, coal, &c. The Superintendent will be in readiness immediately to receive the same.

The Schiller Banquet at the Astor House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There having appeared in the issue of your valuable paper of Saturday last, a report of the proceedings of the Astor House banquet, as a part of the Schiller festivities, I have been requested by many members of the "Schiller Festverein," to apprise the public of the fact that this banquet was not intended to be, nor was it, a part of the jubilee as arranged by that Verein. On the contrary, the proposition to celebrate by a banquet of this kind, the participation in which should be allowed exclusively to the representatives of wealth, the memory of a poet who, during his entire career, had been struggling with the pangs of poverty, was expressly repudiated by the majority of the Schiller Festverein. The Astor-House banquet, therefore, was entirely a private affair, and a majority of the German population would be unwilling to have it appear as a part of the popular jubilee, if the resolutions of the Schiller Festverein, composed as it was from representatives of all classes of German-born citizens, and likewise the tone of the German Press, may be taken as a fair criterion of the sentiments of the German community on this occasion.

Respectfully yours,
DR. KARL SCHRAMM,
First Secretary of the Schiller Festverein.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 83 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 15; women, 18; boys, 26; girls, 24. Adults, 33; children, 50. Males, 41; Females, 42. Colored persons, 1. Fifty-two were under 20, and 7 were over 50 years of age. Sixty-one were natives of the United States.

FIRE.—The fire, late Friday night, was in a chicory factory on Bushwick-avenue, near Ainslie-street, owned by Mr. FLUTO. Insurance in the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company covers the loss, which will amount to about $500.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, of New-Haven, has accepted a call to become the pastor of this society, and will enter upon his duties in May next. He left in the steamship *Kangaroo*, on the 5th inst., for a European trip. On the evening previous to his departure, a farewell meeting was held by the society. Near the close of the exercises Mr. NORTHRUP was presented with a Bible, the gift of the church and congregation. Upon opening it he found it to be well lined with bank-bills. This token of good-will, coming so opportunely, was so unexpected, that Mr. NORTHRUP was only able briefly to return his thanks.

THE COURTS.—Judge EMOTT will hold a term of the Circuit Court to-day, when the October Calendar will be taken up and completed. Business in the City Court will be resumed to-day, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 30, 41, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AT THIS PORT—WRECKS ON THE FLORIDA COAST—MATTERS IN PORTO RICO.

The United States mail steamer *Granada*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Esq., Commander, from New-Orleans, touching at Havana on the 8th, arrived here last evening.

She brings $160,000 on freight from New-Orleans.

On the Florida coast the *Granada* observed two ships ashore, with wreckers about them; one of them a vessel of large size.

Business at Havana was dull. The rains had been very heavy there as well as elsewhere in the Island, and the gales amounting to hurricanes.

The sugar crop in Porto Rico, whence our advices extend to Oct. 29, promises to be abundant.

Naval.

The United States Frigate *Wabash* was in port at Naples in the middle of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Canton, Mass., says: "Unusual interest was excited here (Nov. 10) in consequence of the exhumation of the body of James Shalah, of this place, for examination by the Coroner. The following is an outline of the story: Some ten months since James Shalah, aged 59, married a young lady of 17. About seven weeks since he was seized with illness and died the eighth day. Some dared to suggest suspicions of poison, and stories involving the character of the young wife were in circulation. At last it was decided to test the question of poison by an autopsy. It was performed by Dr. Ainsworth, of Boston. Portions of the viscera were sent to Dr. Jackson, of Boston, for chemical analysis. The Coroner has taken measures to have the suspected party brought before the jury."

Captain Baker, of ship *Herald of the Morning* of Boston, states that on his late passage from Callao, when off Cape Horn, his ship had the misfortune to be run into by a large whale. The whale struck the vessel forward, staving off about seven feet of the stem as far as the wood ends, and carrying away both bobstays. The damage done was so great as to cause the ship to leak very badly. The captain was obliged to throw overboard about seventy-five tons of the cargo to keep the ship from sinking, and both pumps were constantly going. The ship finally reached Hampton Roads.

The Boston *Journal* says: Thirty-seven vessels arrived at Gloucester last Sunday, from the Bay St. Lawrence, with fares, we hear, averaging about 125 bbls. This is a small catch for a five months' voyage, and will leave the crews with but little money. A very large fleet is still absent, and may yet bring home good fares, if the weather should prove favorable. The Gloucester vessels are the last to leave the Bay, and every year are the gainers by their prolonged stay, frequently making handsome trips after the vessels from all other ports have arrived home.

The rolling-mills and packing-room connected with the Fall River (Mass.) Iron Works Company were totally destroyed by fire, Nov. 11. There were three large engines in the building, and a large amount of stock. Loss, probably $60,000 or upwards, on which there is an insurance of $14,000. The fire caught from a friction-roller in the middle engine-room, which was situated in the centre of the building. The print works were saved. The fire will throw some three or four hundred men out of employment.

William Ingraham, of Kingston, left his home nearly a month ago under the pretence of visiting his relations in Red Bank, N. J., taking his wife with him. Shortly after, he returned without his partner, and, in great apparent grief, he collected all the money due him and left. It turned out that while crossing a bridge, he pushed his wife into the stream, and, supposing that she would be drowned, made off. The poor woman, however, managed to crawl to the shore, and arriving at Red Bank, gave an account of the true state of the case.

Thomas Bulmer, a school teacher in Colchester, Mich., disregarding a matrimonial alliance previously contracted, persuaded Eliza Little to elope with him. They fled to Detroit, whither the lady's brother followed. Notwithstanding threats and entreaties, the *girl Little refused to leave her paramour*; and, after faithfully warning her of the sorrow the future had in store, her brother returned home alone.

Three thousand Enfield rifles have arrived at Halifax from Canada for the volunteer rifle companies. One thousand additional have been sent to Prince Edward Island. Ships *Nile* (91 guns) and *Melpolene* (50 guns) are expected at Halifax from England, in addition to the considerable force already there.

An establishment of a disreputable character in Taunton, Mass., known as the "Crystal Palace," was completely sacked on Tuesday night, between 2 and 3 o'clock, by a party composed of the citizens of the town, and the proprietresses, with five or six auxiliaries, were dismissed after being severely *beaten.*

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has *ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the best stores* in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, E. B. LESLIE.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines......[illegible]
No. 1 sewing machines......[illegible]
The family sewing machine, A......[illegible]
The family sewing machine......50
Hemming gauges......4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds?
SEASONABLE ADVICE.
Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane lining the air passages has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, will cure or to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.
If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.
Price 25 cents per box, with directions; six boxes $1.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNOUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
Shaker-knit and Merino Half-Hose.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury.
Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Firmness is necessary to success in Education or business, but too much often mars one's fortune, through a contrary, headstrong spirit. Phrenological examinations, with advice, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Furniture.—Elegant rosewood parlor suites at greatly reduced prices, at S. STOVER'S, No. 678 Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones sts.
Also, TALMAN'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING SPRING BEDS, and all kinds of mattresses, wholesale and retail.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Coughs, Sore Throats, and Pains in the Limbs are immediately cured by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine—CURES CANKER Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—MORGAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, JAMES C. PATTERSON, of New-York, to ANNIE E., daughter of Col. Richard P. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill.

WARNER—OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, LEONARD WARNER to ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Jacob F. Oakley, Esq., all of this City.

JOHNSTON—MANY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. JOHN P. JOHNSTON and AMELIA F., eldest daughter of Benj. S. Many, Esq., all of New-York.

MIDGLEY—BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the First Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Manning, B. S. MIDGLEY, of Brooklyn, to SARAH M. BERGEN, only daughter of Isaac Bergen, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

WHITING—HEAVENER.—At Hudson, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. H. C. Humphrey, R. M. WHITING, Jr., of Brooklyn, to AMANDA, youngest daughter of J. P. Heavener, Esq., of Hudson.

TURNEY—WHITNEY.—At the Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. G. Reynolds, PASCHEL W. TURNEY, of New-York, to ANNIE GRAY, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Whitney, of Jamaica Plain.

HUTTON—VAN NESS.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Coxe, HENRY HUTTON, of Washington, D. C., and META M. VAN NESS, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. Van Ness, U. S. Army.

DIED.

KENT.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 13, of intermittent fever, FLORENCE, daughter of Julia and Edward N. Kent, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 157 West 14th-st., without further notice.

WINSER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of John R. Winser, and daughter of John and Margaret McWhiney, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Howard-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Miss BETSEY CORY, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her sister, Mrs. Maria Warring, No. 24 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, MARY CARROLL, relict of James P. Carroll, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. M. Reeve, No. 180 West 27th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HACKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. P. Barhydt, Esq., SOPHIA GRISWOLD, wife of Hon. Aaron Hackley, of Utica, and mother of Professor Hackley, of Columbia College, aged 69 years.

HALLIDAY.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, MARY HALLIDAY, widow of the late Robert Halliday, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward C. Halliday, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

FALVEY.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, Nov. 12, JOHN FALVEY, Sr., aged 73 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) forenoon, at 10 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, Nov. 13, Mrs. [illegible] ALLEN, sister of the late Lorenzo Dow, and of the late Dr. Ulysses Dow, of New-London, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Paul J. Fish, in Herkimer-st., second door east of Bedford-av., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. *Her relatives* and friends, and those of her sons, Francis G., Adrastus, and Paul J. Fish, and of her nephews, U. D. French and Lewis Bridgeman, are desired to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, in the 22d year of his age, THOMAS MILLER, eldest son of the late Arthur G. Miller, formerly of Savannah.

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Savannah and Augusta papers please copy.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 11, Mrs. JANE ODELL, wife of Cornelius M. Odell, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at Yonkers, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

RUSSELL.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 12, of inflammatory croup, MINA A. A., youngest daughter of [illegible] years, 3 [illegible]

[illegible] this (Monday) afternoon, [illegible] Jersey City, at 2 o'clock.

BEADLE.—At Cranberry, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 11, EDWIN STAPLETON BEADLE, youngest son of Thomas D. Beadle, aged 19 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Roger Pray, at No. 180 Henry-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LYMAN.—At Easthampton, of typhus fever, JOSEPH B. LYMAN, late of Brooklyn, aged 21 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 538, Nov. 12, 1859.
68, 36, 31, 72, 43, 78, 9, 71, 75, 4, 28, [illegible]
Class No. 539, Nov. 12, 1859.
77, 23, 48, 50, 25, 20, 19, 52, 45, 47, 66, 61, [illegible]
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 12, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing scheme for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

NEW-YORK
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL.
FOR SALE AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
Can be had of all the
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
OIL MANUFACTURERS,
GROCERS, LEADING DEALERS in
CAMPHENE, and
LAMP DEALERS.
ALSO,
AT THE DEPOT
OF THE COMPANY,
AUSTENS, Agents,
No. 33 PEARL-ST.
NEW-YORK.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL,
FOR SALE
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
No. 32 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK,
DISTILLERS OF
CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL, FLUID
AND
BRIGHT OR SHIP VARNISH.
DEALERS IN
GAS AND SOAP RESINS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.
The sixth lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, by
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
SUBJECT—THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.
An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
will perform before and after this and each remaining Lecture of the Course—commencing at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the TIMES and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
The third of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, by
J. G. HOLLAND, Esq.,
("Timothy Titcomb,")
At the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Work and Play*. Tickets 25 cents each. Sold at the door. Tickets for the course (12 lectures) $1 75 each.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1823.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO. Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family Mourning. Prices very reasonable.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
MEDALION DRUGGETS.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
WINDOW SHADES, MATS, RUGS, &c.
E. BEATTY'S, No. 5 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful
SILVER-PLATED TARGET PRIZES.
Companies or individuals furnished at the lowest prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SEWING MACHINES AT $5 TO $150.
Agents wanted at No. 411 Broadway.
EAGLE SEWING MACHINE CO.
All Machines warranted as represented.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT—Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
A new and most interesting novel,
MARY STAUNTON,
OR
THE PUPILS OF MARVEL HALL.
By the author of "Portraits of my Married Friends."
12mo. $1.
[illegible]

A GREAT NUMBER.
The LEDGER for this week, to be issued TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, is one of the best numbers that have yet been issued of this popular family paper. It contains the opening chapters of a brilliant and powerfully written story by Dr. JOHN C. MANSFIELD, entitled
THE PATRICIAN'S SON.
THE PATRICIAN'S SON.
THE PATRICIAN'S SON.
THE PATRICIAN'S SON.
THE PATRICIAN'S SON.
THE PATRICIAN'S SON.
Also, a new HUMOROUS POEM by JOHN G. SAXE, entitled "YE PEDAGOGUE;" a MOUNT VERNON PAPER, by EDWARD EVERETT; THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON, by JOHN ESTEN COOKE; MAIDENHOOD IN LOVE, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE; A NEW PLYMOUTH PAPER; THOUGHTS AS THEY OCCUR; A Sketch by FANNY FERN; Poems by Alice Cary, William Ross Wallace, and others; Tales by Miss Gibson, Mrs. Southworth, Mr. Cobb and others. Answers to Correspondents, Editorials, &c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.
This most distressing disease, as well as Indigestion, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINTS, [illegible], BILLIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, [illegible] COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.
The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, *healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,
GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.
LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1859.
Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

39 LADIES'!! FURS!!! 39
LEOPOLD LANG,
No. 39 Maiden-lane,
Can supply the ladies of New-York and vicinity with the choicest
FURS
From his very large stock, consisting of the darkest and richest sets of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Also, very beautiful
SETS OF ERMINE.
N. B.—Children's and Misses' style of Furs unsurpassed, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
39 LEOPOLD LANG, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
SILVER-GLOSS STARCH,
Manufactured by
T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, NEW-YORK.
IT IS A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.
Put up in 1 lb. papers, and in 6 lb. boxes.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH,
For the laundry, and
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,
FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANC-MANGE, ETC.,
by their remarkable qualities, have established a universal reputation throughout the United States, Canadas, and also in Great Britain.
THEY ARE UNIFORMLY PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT.
BE PARTICULAR TO ASK FOR KINGSFORD'S.
E. N. KELLOGG & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ANOTHER AGITATION—A CRUSADE AGAINST TOBACCO.—This is the title of an article in the *New-York Times*, of 9th inst., embracing a lengthy letter from Geo. Trask to Rev. Dr. Woodbridge on the evils of Tobacco. How the time of the printer and reader could have been saved if Geo. Trask had only known what so many others know about that invaluable offering to mankind, DR. THOMAS THORP'S MEDICATED CIGARS, which have not the least remnant or taste of the poisonous qualities of Tobacco, but on the contrary, are a luxury, a cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and lung and liver complaints; well calculated for a parlor perfume. Read the certificates, among others, of Doctors Chilton and Howe, printed at length on the boxes.
As there is much inquiry on the subject, Dr. THORP has been induced to offer publicly this valuable specific, discovered by him in 1852, and perfected after two visits to California.
At present they can be had the Retail Depository, W. S. WILLIAMS, Agent, No. [illegible] 4th-av., two doors below the New-Haven and Harlem R. R. Depot, 28th-st., where orders from a distance may also be addressed, and of respectable druggists generally.

DON'T FORGET IT—IT'S A SURE THING—MADAME LADOC PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM is certain to cure you, if you have a cold or cough, hoarseness or anything of the kind.
It is an old Quaker cough remedy, and can be had almost every store.
RETAIL PRICE 13 CENTS A BOTTLE. Large size, for family use, 25 cents.
The great prevalence of coughs and colds induces us to remind the public of this old and much valuable remedy. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Proprietors,
No. 218 Greenwich-st.

CLARK'S SYRUP—THE REMEDY. VEGetable preparation has the highest recommendation of any other preparation before the public, and for weakness, scrofula or general debility it is perfectly [illegible] BARNES & PARK and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York. Sold by all good druggists.

SMALL STORE, OR PART OF A STORE, with the use of one window, wanted for a neat and attractive business, *on the west side of Broadway*, between [illegible] etc.
Apply to W. A. CORBIERE,
No. 189 Broadway.

FURNITURE.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR suites at greatly reduced prices, at S. STOVER'S, No. 678 Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones-sts. Also, Talman's patent self-ventilating spring beds, and all kinds of mattresses, wholesale and retail.

WIGS, &c., HAIR-DYE, WIGS, CURLS.—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 350 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

DELICIOUS DRAUGHT ALES.—THE choicest malt productions of England, Scotland and of the United States for sale, on draught, by
GEO. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

DELICIOUS DRAUGHT ALES.—THE choicest malt productions of England, Scotland and of the United States for sale, on draught, by
GEO. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 25 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

[illegible] will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—Technology—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. Mining and [illegible] Sciences—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 159 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.

E. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 12 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & [illegible] Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school, No. [illegible] Broadway, being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still [illegible] vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $600.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE [illegible] Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 28 of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

MRS. E. E. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO receive a few more young ladies, who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on concerts, lectures, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars sent on application to Mrs. R., No. 79 East [illegible]-st., New-York. References exchanged.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on [illegible], Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. [illegible] Ross, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 73 [illegible]-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

[illegible] PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West [illegible]-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

A $3 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, guarantees by his system of hand-training to remove stiffness or trembling, so that pupils can write elegantly and rapidly for hours without cramping or fatigue. Ladies' class $3. Book-keeping $10. Private room $15.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 8. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—Banjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English and Latin, wishing to perfect her knowledge of music, would like to teach in a school or family where her services would be a sufficient compensation for board, use of piano, &c. New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Best of reference given and required. Address L., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO speaks French fluently and is competent to instruct in Latin, the highest mathematics, usual English branches, drawing and painting, desires a situation. References given. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. H. S. LAKE, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. [illegible], Box No. 1,301 General Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A CANDLE FACTORY, LATEST and best patent molds, nearly new, with the cash custom for all the produce. Payment for one-half of purchase price will be received in productive real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Direct, with appointment for interview any day between 11 and 1 o'clock, Box No. 3,151 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

HAT AND FUR-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of the finest openings in the City for a practical Hatter of small means. The store is newly fitted up in a very tasty manner, and in one of the very best locations up town, doing a fine, prosperous trade. The place is sold in consequence of a change in business, which will be explained satisfactorily by applying at No. 487 Broadway.

OCEAN STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE OHIO, 2,300 tons, and the GEORGIA, 2,700 tons, formerly of the New-York and Aspinwall line, are offered for sale, as they lie at the pier on the North River, 120th-st., for cash or acceptable paper.

Apply to H. H. GOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED—OR WILL SELL ONE OF the best light manufacturing businesses ever offered for sale; $1,000 will buy out the business if sold immediately; no agents need apply. Address B. K., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

Pamphlet of information sent free.

EVENING EXPRESS—THIRD EDITION, IS published at 4 P. M., and served by carriers all over the City, and sold by all newsmen.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the EXPRESS is three times greater than the combined circulation of all the other evening papers of the City.

Office No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education, wishes a situation in some family where she could make herself useful, and be treated as a companion; could instruct children; or would not object to any capacity where she would be treated as an equal. From any respectable party who could offer a pleasant home, no other compensation required. Address Miss A. P., Box No. 136 Times Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY REspectable young woman as waitress, and to do light chamberwork; she thoroughly understands her business; is both willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 206 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough laundress, or as laundress and chambermaid; does up gentlemen's linen in magnificent style; fluting and fancy; takes charge of a large wash; also, a girl who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; washes and irons for the nursery, or will wait on a lady and child; wages, $5 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE or housekeeper, by an experienced middle-aged Protestant widow; no incumbrance; competent to take entire charge of a baby; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to travel to any part; good City reference. Address NURSE, No. 820 Broadway, second floor, one door from 12th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of shirts, and is neat and quick with the needle; or would do chamberwork and see to children, or would make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a very nice embroiderer, and a good sewer; this person will be found willing and obliging; a pious family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; unexceptionable reference given; is truthful, very neat, obliging, and will try to please. Apply at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman with good City references; has no objection to City or country, or to travel; can do fine sewing in the neatest manner; has no objection to light chamberwork. Call, or send, for two days, to No. 65½ West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMpetent servant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and plain pastry. Also a nice girl for chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up-stairs, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who understands her business perfectly and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and all kinds of embroidery; is willing to do light chamberwork, or to assist with children; reference given if required. Apply at 165 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a most respectable Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business; is particularly neat and tidy. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER AND chambermaid, by one who can bring good references. Apply at No. 76 Willow-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman, as competent cook; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, &c.; can give undoubted City reference. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, WHO IS A GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, a situation for housework or kitchenwork; can make bread; is well recommended. Call at 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; has no objection to assist in washing. Best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 42 31st-st., corner 6th-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 570 2d-av., corner 35th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse. Good City reference. Call at 81 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A person who is accustomed to go out by the day wishes to make an engagement with a family; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 105 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ARE WAITING FOR SITUATIONS—GOOD German, English, Scotch, French and Irish servants—they are clean, tidy honest, efficient and well recommended. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles. Terms moderate. No disappointment to employers. Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MRS. MEYER, LATE MATRON OF THE EMployment Society in the Bible House, now for the German and French Departments, at Mrs. Green's Agency for Domestics, No. 820 Broadway, has continually on hand the best kind of French and German help. A colored French and colored Spanish nurse just now.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address L. D., Box No. 102 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to. References, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant Scotchman (single); can produce the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and experience in driving, and in the management and care of horses. Apply, two days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a reliable middle-aged man; can take charge of the garden and grounds of a country seat; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; has resided in this country twenty years. Address M. M. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED.—A PRIVATE WAITER, PROTESTant, with good City references, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly, the care of silver and furniture; is a good marketman. Address corner of 6th-av. and 18th-st., in Mr. Von Campen's store, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, WELL recommended young man, a situation, in City or country, is disposed to make himself generally useful for the benefit of his employer; can take a turn at any kind of respectable employment. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANTS SITUAtions together in a private family or boarding-house; the man as carver or receiver; the woman as professed cook; she understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, &c. Address F. C., No. 603 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, OR porter's place in a store, by an active young Scotchman. For reference, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 53 Chambers-st. Address JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who understands his business in both; has 12 years experience; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who has had a long experience, having lived more than six years at his last place. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 18 Waverley-place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Scotchman (single) who has a thorough knowledge of his business; for reference as to ability, character, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 53 Chambers-st. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as coachman and groom or to wait upon a gentleman. Can give the best City reference. No objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 1st-av.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER.

Fifth-av.—First-class house, with stable, near 14th-st.
Madison-av.—First-class house near 29th-st.
Gramercy Park—Fine four-story brown-stone house.
East 31st-st.—First-class house near 5th-av.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.

Thirty-fourth-st.—First-class house near Madison-av.
Forty-sixth-st.—Handsome house near Broadway.
East 21st-st.—Brown-stone house near Gramercy Park.

ALSO, ON BROADWAY,

Several fine stores, possession 1st of May.

ALSO, FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Fifth-av.—Elegant house No. 32, 26.4x65 feet.
West 32d-st., near 5th-av., first-class house.
West 21st-st., No. 7, four-story brown-stone house, 26x65 feet.

For further particulars of the above, apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE residence on the corner of Gates and Franklin avs., known as the Voris place; house 40 by 40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, containing about 20 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The grounds comprise eight full City lots, laid out in good taste and planted with choice trees and shrubbery. A commodious stable on the premises. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—AT YONKERS upon foreclosure of mortgage, an orphan boy's property, on MONDAY, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, consisting of two handsome level lots commanding a fine view of the river, cost $700, $200 more than the mortgage; one of the lots now contains a new-built genteel house, with piazza—cost $800—situated in Vineville, Oliver-av. A first-rate chance for persons wishing safe property.

FOR SALE—114 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av., Brooklyn,) lying all on the grade, and in the vicinity of the best improvements. Cars to Fulton, Atlantic, and Peck-slip Ferries—time only 30 minutes. Will sell at a sacrifice price to close an estate. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 26½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 50 feet by 80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.; or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORder and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 15th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,418 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene-place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, two minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,500; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT IN THE UPPER part of Broadway on the west side; lot, 50x100 feet. The adjoining property can be had, if required. Also, a lot on east side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. None but principals need apply.

IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., (Murray Hill,) a good substantial stone front house, with high stoop, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—OUT LOTS NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.; about 10 acres improved; 1½ miles west of the City; lay well for residences; on a good road; cheap; or would be exchanged for a farm within 30 miles of New-York. Address W., Box No. 175 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE LOCATED ON 20TH-ST. Price, $8,500. As it must be sold, $500 cash down will be taken and the balance in small yearly payments. Don't let such a chance slip. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 75x100 feet. Possession on or before the 1st of May.

HOUSES FOR SALE—NOS. 35 TO 43 8TH-AV., paying ten per cent. Money to loan on City property.

WANTED FOR CASH—A small farm in the vicinity of New-York. J. T. SANDS, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM MILL, WITH ENGINE OF 25 horse-power; also, a dwelling-house and ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREE-story attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot—80 feet. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as many have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortland-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 23. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 90 Grand-st., corner of Elm-st.; fixtures, gas, Croton water, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., upstairs.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.

Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to

E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT—A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES IMMEDIATELY.—Persons have left their names with me who must be suited. Call at once, and have your houses let. I can supply first-class parties for all the houses offered. Office open until 9 o'clock P. M.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS TO RENT a room, without board, of some respectable private family; location below 8th-st., near Broadway or Bowery; references exchanged. Address, stating conveniences and terms, Z. S., Box No. 174 Times Office.

I WANT A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES immediately for parties who want them at once; could let about twenty or even more. Dispatch and promptness is my motto. Call early this morning.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE WANTED—AT once, for a small private family; rent, about $600; location central, and good. Any party having such, will find a good tenant and prompt pay, by addressing K. K., No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—THE RECEPTION ROOM OF AN English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, for a physician, located between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 25th sts. Call or address GEORGE, 343 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A NICEly-furnished modern house, at a rent of about $150 a month. Possession Dec. 1. Address CLARK, office No. 343 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, COOK, WAITRESS, and lady's maid; all must thoroughly understand their business. The lady's maid must know how to dress hair well. Also, wanted, other servants in all capacities; such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, and girls for general housework. All applicants must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER TO SOLICIT subscriptions for a new and standard work just received from London. Business men, of good address and industrious habits, will apply to R. T. SHANNON, London Printing and Publishing Company, No. 55 Dey-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A LAD, 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO learn the jewelry jobbing business; he must be of respectable parentage. Apply at No. 35 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, a waitress and chambermaid; none need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 89 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 20th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, and one third-story front room, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in view of the park, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 161 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for families and single parties in a new house with every improvement. House recently opened. Cars and several lines of stages convenient. Dinner at 6. No. 1,003 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 CLINTON-ST., THE MOST pleasant location in Brooklyn Heights; rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives; single rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with pleasant rooms furnished, in suits or single, in a private family at No. 87½ West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, near the cars and ferries; house has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; location delightful; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia and contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, in a pleasant locality in the upper part of the City, west side. Address C., Box No. 3,912 Post-office.

A HOME DESIRED BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his wife, either in a private family or where there are very few boarders, where the parties would feel an interest to make it agreeable and pleasant; a permanent arrangement is desired to be made, should all things prove satisfactory; the advertiser would furnish his rooms if desired. Terms must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address S. C. H., Box No. 192 Times Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let, to a single gentleman, at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT ROOM, FURnished, for a single person, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A SINgle gentleman in 22d-st., near 6th-av., two fine front rooms, adjoining. They are very comfortably furnished as bed and sitting rooms, having bath and other conveniences, on the same floor. Breakfast given if desired. The house is large and airy, (26x100); family very small and strictly private. Only a permanent arrangement will be made. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen, on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Gas and bath in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julias Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 Times Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

TEACHING.—A LADY HAVING A PIANO DEsires board for musical instruction and use of instrument. Good reference. Address A. C. E., Union-square Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1859.

The Croton Aqueduct Board being charged by law with the protection of the supply of water for the City, find it necessary again to call the attention of the inhabitants to the extraordinary waste which is committed.

It is believed upon sufficient data that not less than thirteen millions of gallons are wasted every day. When it is considered that the total quantity which can be brought into the City for the present is but thirty millions of gallons daily, this amount of waste seems altogether unjust and inexcusable. If but one half of this can be prevented by the very simple practice of a reasonable economy, the supply will be adequate to all emergencies.

This extravagant abuse in the consumption of water is not confined to any particular points of draught, but is universal. Reckless profusion in its use is permitted by heads of families in every department of domestic life, as well as in public buildings and manufactories, and probably results in a greater amount of waste in the former than in the latter. Another and most extravagant source of waste in cold weather, is the practice of permitting the water, both in private houses and in stores, to run day and night in order to prevent its freezing in the pipes. This can be prevented by drawing off the water from the pipes in the houses at night, or whenever it is not in active use. A faucet on the pipe at its entrance into a building is all the fixture that is necessary for this purpose.

All continuous streams of water for any purpose whatever, all self-acting, standing or sitting fixtures discharging quantities of water enormously disproportioned to the amount required for any legitimate purpose, and all other sources of waste, can be prevented by proper care, and are therefore required so to be, under the penalties provided by the City ordinances.

Wasteful practices are as unnecessary, in fact, as they are unjust to the honest consumer, who is thereby deprived of his proportion of the general supply.

The public is notified that in obedience to their duty, the Board find it imperatively necessary to exercise increased vigilance. Reports will be made daily of every description of waste, when the proper fines will be exacted, and the water will be cut off from every house, whether public or private, in which it is allowed. When the supply is cut off, it will not be renewed until the expense attending it be paid, and satisfactory assurances given that no further waste will be permitted.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS B. LAPPIN,
Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.

MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR FENCING.—THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will receive proposals until the 25th inst., at their office No. 2 Bowling-green, for building fences along the line of their Road. Parties will state the price per rod for furnishing all materials, and building a substantial post and board or post and rail fence, according to the specifications in the Company's office.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH THE present whereabouts of THOMAS and SALLY PHILPOT, orphans, whose father, John Philpot, died at Cleveland, Ohio, in the early part of last August, will confer a favor by either calling on, or sending their address, or the address of the children, to JOHN ELLIOTT, No. 56 Wall-st. The children are supposed to be inmates of some charitable institution in this City.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES, Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 38 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall.

20 shares	Merchants' Bank	$50 each.
15 shares	Park Bank	100 each.
25 shares	Artisans' Bank	100 each.
50 shares	Atlantic Bank	100 each.
30 shares	North American Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
5 shares	Commerce Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
3 shares	Delano Life Pres'v'g Coat & Vest Co	500 each.
43 shares	Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares	Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
70 shares	American Guano Co. (hypth)	100 each.
20 shares	Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
10 shares	Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares	Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
40 shares	New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	25 each.
20 shares	Exchange Fire Insurance Co	30 each.
15 shares	Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
45 shares	Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
250 shares	Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypth)	25 each.
5 shares	Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
15 shares	Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
100 shares	Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad	100 each.
20 shares	Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
20 shares	Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares	Park Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
8 shares	Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.

$7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 Wheeling City (Va.) 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 17. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 171 LOTS AND GORES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ALSO, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles Yates, Esq., Trustee:

22D-ST.—1 lot N. S., bet. 2d and 3d avs., running to 23d-st.
42D-ST.—1 lot N. S., 80 ft. west of 2d-av.
5TH-AV.—1 gore lot N. W. cor. 53d-st.
62D-ST.—A piece of ground 26 ft. 11 on Hudson R. R., with water right to 12th-av.
86TH-ST.—4 gore lots N. S., 175 ft. west of Avenue A.
1ST-AV.—8 lots E. S., bet. 87th and 88th sts.; also 12 lots on 88th-st., adj. avenue lots, running to 87th-st.; also, 3 lots adj., with gores in the rear.
AVENUE A.—3 lots S. W. cor. 88th-st., and gore adj'ng.
AVENUE A.—9 lots E. S., bet. 88th and 89th sts.; also, 6 lots on 89th-st. adj. avenue lots, with gores in the rear and 3 gores adjoining.
10TH-AV.—4 lots N. E. cor. 104th-st., and 5 lots on street.
105TH-ST.—3 lots N. S., 300 ft. W. 9th-av., running to 106th-st.
11TH-AV.—6 lots S. W. cor. 111th-st., and 5 lots on street; also, 4 lots S. E. cor. 11th-av. and 111th-st.; also, 1 lot and gore E. S. 11th-av., near 110th-st.
111TH-ST.—1 gore lot N. S., 100 ft. W. 11th-av.
115TH-ST.—4 lots N. S., 190 ft. W. 4th-av.; 4 lots S. S., 180 feet W. 4th-av.
116TH-ST.—3 lots and 1 gore N. S., 80 ft. E. 3d-av.; 5 lots S. S., 250 ft. W. 1st-av.
4TH-AV.—2 lots S. W. cor. 117th-st., and 4 lots on street.
4TH-AV.—2 lots N. E. cor 117th-st., and 1 lot on street.
4TH-AV.—4 lots W. S., bet. 118th and 119th sts.
4TH-AV.—2 lots S. E. cor. 121st-st., and 3 lots on street.
AVENUE A.—6 lots W. S., bet. 121st and 122d sts.; also, 10 lots on 121st-st., and 9 lots on 122d-st., in the rear.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 to 10 years.

Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, &c.—The recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. They have just been landed, and comprise some of the most beautiful goods ever imported from Italy. Vases varying in size from one foot to eight feet high, Tazzas of exquisite workmanship, groups in alabaster, representing some of the most celebrated statuary, Bardiglio, Sienna, White Dove and other marbles, Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Etruscan, Florentine and other vases, real mosaic centre-tables, &c., &c.

REAL MARBLE STATUARY—About 20 pieces, representing busts of the Seasons, original, by Delmedico; Beggar Boy, by Franzonni; Fisher Boy, by Tenevanni; St. John, original, by Barrett; Samuel, after Pompolini, and many other busts and figures by different artists.

Also, several pieces of beautiful bronze and other articles of vertu. They can be examined a day before the sale as above.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., TRADE Salesroom, No. 13 Park-row.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1859,

and four following days, commencing each day at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS—Offering a very unusual opportunity to the trade, and book-buyers generally. The regular Fall sale of English and American Books will be commenced as above stated. The catalogue is now ready, and may be had on application. It includes large and valuable invoices from many of the London publishers, embracing a great variety of the best English editions of valuable works in every department, including a choice collection of very rich and expensive Illustrated Books. The catalogue also comprises extensive consignments from the American Trade, of choice publications, in fine and substantial bindings, and a large assortment of new miscellaneous literature, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNT MORRIS PARKS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTH-AV.—24 lots on the 5th-av., forming the entire front of three blocks, viz: from 111th to 112th-st., from 112th to 113th-st., from 115th to 116th-st., including 6 corner lots; all the lots over 25 feet front.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST.—6 lots and gores on the north side of 111th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 112th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—14 lots and gores on the south side of 113th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—6 lots and gores on the north side of 115th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS—Belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, by order of SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, Executor, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

25 shares Seventh Ward Bank, $50 each.
60 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
150 shares Union Bank, $50 each.
150 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
100 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.

Auction Sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales any days required. Securities bought and sold at the Broker's Board and at private sale.

GEORGE CLEMENS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF A STUD OF THOROUGH-BRED RACE AND TROTTING HORSES, BROOD MARES, STALLIONS, AND IMPORTED GRAZING STOCK AT AUCTION.—In consequence of the recent destruction of the stables of James B. Monnet, Esq., at Classon Point, Westchester, GEORGE CLEMENS will, on MONDAY, sell at auction, without reserve, all that valuable collection of blood stock, so well known to the farmer, sportsman and turfite. Catalogues at Tattersalls sales-rooms, 6th-av. and 39th-st.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF elegant and costly household furniture. ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the residence of Charles G. Burt, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., consisting of rosewood drawing-room furniture, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire lot of genteel furniture, &c., of a large house. Parlor suites, pier glasses, paintings, centre, side and extension tables, lace and damask curtains, piano, elegant tapestry, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, spreads, &c., dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c. The above goods are nearly new, and well adapted to the wants of families and other.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

JEWELRY.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, OFFICE No. 113 Nassau-st., per special order of consignees, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, one case Jewelry, no mark, consisting of bracelets, brooches, drops, chains, &c.

CHAS. R. WHIDDEN, Esq., Plaintiff's Att'y.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, AND earthenware. Also, a retailer's stock, declining the business. TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, at No. 291 Pearl-st., a large sale of desirable goods. Must be sold for cash, in lots to suit *dealers*.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY S. DRAPER—TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1859, AT 12 o'clock, at No. 26 Pine-st., 50 Shares New-York Ice Company $25 each. Paid a dividend of 4 per cent last December, and have a large surplus.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and valuable furniture, elegant bronzes, statuary, original paintings, &c., belonging to the estate of Señor Alvar Velasque, and contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., all of which will be peremptorily sold; consisting of magnificent parlor furniture in rosewood, double and single suites in rich brocades, elegant rosewood piano-forte, bronzes, marble vases and statuary, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentees and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. [illegible], Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York; sold also by F. G. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERG'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only [illegible] remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, [illegible], cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Cholagogue, Dechler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam, 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at

NO. 63 BLEECKER-ST.,

a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Venereal cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhea, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-induced Complaints, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. [illegible], and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best practical medium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhea, and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES [illegible], No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., one block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 438 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 438 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Safety guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York.

DR. E. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring surgery. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private disease are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of these diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 128 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

To the Public:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 41 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent.

[illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 14, at 4 o'clock.

OLIVER WHITE, M. D., Vice-President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at noon. Subjects—*Fences; Best Mode of Preparing Food for Men and Animals, and Preserving it for Winter; Destructive Insects.* All interested in the important question of Fences are respectfully invited. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

HOW LONG, O! LORD, HOW LONG?—A Union Prayer-meeting for the enslaved and for slaveholders will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, on THIS EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. John Brown in his prison, and Gerrit Smith in his asylum, whatever their mistakes, will not be forgotten.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Farrington's Hall, corner of 120th-st. and 3d-av. The members are requested to be present. By order. JACOB FISHER, President.

W. F. PABOR, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN S. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid,) standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
[illegible] Allsop	20	642@646
[illegible] Bonds	10	2897
[illegible] Duncan & Co.	10	1297
John [illegible]	7	1735
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1518
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
[illegible] Satterthwaite	3	6433
[illegible] Raphael & Sons	30	4426
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Juncken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3608
William Flint	¼	26
[illegible]	¾	33
Andrew Buchanan	¾	83
John Craver	1	3049
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	463
[illegible]	20	3313, 3316
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4108
[illegible]	47	326, 3341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $[illegible] has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $[illegible]. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. Pro rata dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.—At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

David Milliken,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
William P. Brintnall,
William R. Strong,
C. Godfrey Gunther,
Henry H. Elliott,
Charles L. Vose,
A. F. Ockershausen,
Peter H. Titus,
Nathan B. Graham.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 120 William-st., New-York City.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 1, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,

Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled. Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
In imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRECT from the Swedish iron makers, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 157 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON—BEST QUALITY FOR RAILS, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 157 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of celebrated horses and imported stock, on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. B. Monnot, Esq., Clason Point, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York City, on the East River. Mr. Monnot, on account of the recent calamity, by which his stables were destroyed by fire, will sell at auction his entire stock of horses and cattle. Catalogue, with full particulars is now ready at George Clemon's, New-York Tattersall's, 4th-av., corner of 30th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY offer for sale 30 horses, a few of small size, and some extremely large. Can select from amongst 300 to be seen at the Company's stalls, Nos. 376 and 378 West 18th-st.

LADY'S SADDLE FOR SALE.—AN IMported Lady's Saddle is offered for sale at a nominal price, as the owner has no further use for it—bridle and handsome skirt included. Call at Office No. 343 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depot corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 8:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:45 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per Steamer MATTANO, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:55 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER MATHEY against —— ULLMAN and —— BRANCHU, fils.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1859.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
n14-law6wM. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK G. GEBHARD against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark. Action No. 1. Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859.
HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s13-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 15, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (mail route) at 3:45 P. M. Inland Express at 3 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 257 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the [illegible] OF EACH MONTH,
5TH AND 20TH
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
ON
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 46 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,900 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	23
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 22.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau....$45
Passage Money to Havana....55
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAC, for HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P., are requested to be on board THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—ABOUT OCT. 27, IN THE NEIGHborhood of 7th-av. and 15th-st., a yellow and white Newfoundland and mastiff, crossed dog, answers to the name of "Nero;" by returning him to No. 97 West 14th-st., $5 reward will be paid. Any person found with the dog in his possession, after this advertisement, will be dealt with according to law.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO SAVINGS-BANK books of the Bowery Savings Bank, No. 92,963 and No. 70,486; also, one savings bank book of the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank, No. 14,161. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at said banks. ALEX. H. NONES, 293 Broadway.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK, (NO. 26,286,) ON THE Chambers-st. Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at No. 26 19th-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The 5th in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE
OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst.,
BY
REV. E. P. ROGERS,
of Newark, N. J.
SUBJECT—A Poem, entitled The Dred Scott Decision.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES.
Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture on INDIA,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
Subject—*The Brahminic Priesthood—Caste—Description of a Visit to a Temple covering more than ten acres of ground—Mode of Worship.*
Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, 75 cents; ladies, 50 cents; for a gentleman and lady, $1; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

RUTGERS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture in the course, by Rev. DR. KREBS, at Rutgers-st. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th of November. Subject: *The Spirit of Change.*
Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door and usual places of deposit.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL DELIVER A NEW LECTURE,
(Never before delivered in New-York,)
At the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.
Tickets 25c. To be had only at the office of George K. Chase & Co., No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Platform Seats 25c. extra.
Course Tickets of the Young Men's Association of South Baptist Church will admit to this lecture.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that an opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. 28, inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.
The services of the following distinguished lecturers have been engaged:
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
H. L. HOSMER, Esq., &c., &c.
Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $5. Single tickets for the Course, $3; and can be obtained at the Music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the offices of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators.
JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will give three lectures on the *Utility of Physiological and Medical Knowledge to Women*, at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, FRIDAY, Nov. 18, and TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Single tickets, 25 cents; Course tickets, 60 cents. Tickets, with prospectus of lectures, may be obtained at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:
$45, $60, $100, $125, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A BARGAIN.—PRICE $165 FOR A MAGNIFIcent rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte; short time used; a $350 instrument; manufactured by responsible City makers; unexpired guarantee; was selected by a professor of music, and has a splendid tone. Sold for want of use. Call at the residence, No. 47 *fifth-av.*, between 1st. and 2d avs.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; worth $400; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. B. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 287 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

T. HILLGROVE'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 366 8th-av., near 31st-st.
DAYS OF TUITION—MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, afternoon and evening. Pupils can commence any time.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 305 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, and No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City, Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn, Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for circular.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. *Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies.* Circulars can be had at the Academies.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS,
the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
WHICH CONTINUE TO GREET THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE-ACT PLAY
FIVE-ACT PLAY
FIVE-ACT PLAY
ENTITLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
It will be repeated with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
DECORATIONS, &c.,
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1859,
And every night till further notice, will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent distribution of characters:
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier....E. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward....G. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop....C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service....Levick
Harry, a courier....Jeffries
Richard } servants to Sir Walter....Henry
Robert } ....Evans
James } ....Munsrets
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn....Miss Macarthy
Maud....Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott....Laura Keene
To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque of
NORMA.
Norma....Signora Markini Smitherini
Adelgisa....Madame Felizcia Vincentio
In introducing the above distinguished musical celebrities, it would be hazardous, during the present disastrous state of the public, (whatever that may mean,) to predict for them an immediate furore; but that they must succeed, sooner or later, is positive. They will probably accomplish this difficult feat whenever they become successful. They were known, during their brief but brilliant tour through Chicago, Peoria, Baton Rouge and Attakappas, as the INSPIRED PRIMA DONNAS; hence they are not the same upon all occasions. Should this be one of their inspired evenings they will create a sensation immediately; if not, they will do so upon a future occasion. N. B.—As these artists appear every evening, the public need have no apprehension of their becoming inspired on the off nights.
Clotilda....Mr. C. Peters
The Children....{ An interesting duo of infantile loveliness }....L. J. Vincent, Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro-Consul....Miss Macarthy
Flavius, a Centurion....Norah Leigh
Oroveso, an Arch Druid....Mrs. Atwood
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven.

WINTER GARDEN,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
AS
SMIKE,
AND
Mr. JEFFERSON
AS
NEWMAN NOGGS,
Mr. JOHNSTON as Squeers.
Mr. PEARSON as John Browdie.
Mrs. BLAKE as Mrs. Squeers.
Mrs. Allen as Mme. Mantilini.
Mr. Stoddart as Ralph.
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND as the Specimen Boy and Sealey.
Mr. HARRISON as Nicholas, and
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as Mantilini.
N. B.—The success which attended the production of "Dot," or scenes from "The Cricket on the Hearth," induces the Management of the Winter Garden to produce another illustration from the same graphic author. The well-known types of character in "Nicholas Nickleby" have perhaps never fallen into hands of artists more admirably fitted to them than those who constitute the group sustaining the dramatic picture this evening:
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Charles Dickens' Story of
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
OR
SCENES FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newly dramatized by, and produced under the direction of,
Mr. D. BOURCICAULT.
To commence at 7½. Box office open from 8 to 5.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY....Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY....Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL....Musical Director
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, and EVERY EVENING during the week,
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Crowds, Crowds, Crowds,
Assemble Nightly at this popular
Temple of Minstrelsy, to witness the
UNAPPROACHABLE ETHIOPIAN
ENTERTAINMENT
Presented by the World-renowned
GEO. CHRISTY,
and his incomparable Troupe of
STAR PERFORMERS.
NEW ACTS, NEW SONGS, NEW FEATURES.
Concluding with a new and
LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE,
EVERY EVENING.
For particulars see programmes.
N. B.—A number of new pieces in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
THIRD WEEK of that THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK POPULAR FAVORITE THIRD WEEK
Mr. T. HADAWAY,
The Management also announce the engagement of
Mr. DELMON GRACE,
Mr. DELMON GRACE,
The versatile and pleasing Artist from the Broadway, Burton's, and the Provincial Theatres, who will appear in some of his
MOST BRILLIANT IMPERSONATIONS.
MONDAY—AFTERNOON at 3—The thrilling drama of THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST; OR, THE MAID OF LANGUEDOC. Le Clair, Mr. HADAWAY.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
First time in three years, of the celebrated drama of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte, Mr. DELMON GRACE; Pauline, *Mrs. J. J. Prior; the rest of the characters by the rest* of the Company. To conclude with THE PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Buttercup, Mr. HADAWAY.
A full length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; the GRAND AQUARIA, OR RIVER GARDENS; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet 13 extra.

DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS,
Acknowledged by the public Press to be the most pleasing, elegant, and amusing entertainment in America.
Every evening at 7½ o'clock, (except Saturday,) and
A GRAND MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock.
NEVER DESPAIR.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Places may be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the New Parlor Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats 25 cents. NO FREE LIST. The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.
AT THE CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE,
(Late National Theatre.)
Will commence their Winter season at the above house
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1859.
This Company is composed of the Elite of the same troupe that appeared at Niblo's Garden last season.
Among the number is the great
SHERWOOD TROUPE.
Also, Messrs. Durand and Painter, Toney Pastor, Clown; W. Pastor, Walter, William and Albert Aymar, C. Shay. MR. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest rider in the world, one of the late proprietors of the Circus at Niblo's Garden, is engaged, and will shortly appear.
Mlle. LOUISE WELL'S famous Hippodramatic Troupe is also engaged to perform "Horse Pieces," of whose appearance due notice will be given.

WAUGH'S ITALIA. TOUR OF ITALY.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
WAUGH'S MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF VIEWS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY,
Pronounced by editors, artists, critics, travelers, and the intelligent of all classes, most interesting, instructive and artistic.
A WORK OF ART.
"The descriptive lecture is well prepared, and most interesting."—*Dispatch.*
Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a New Lecture, never before delivered in New-York,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale only at Chase's Banking House, Cooper Institute, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE EXHIBITION OF
PAGE'S "VENUS"
At the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Will be continued to
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

THE BLACK SWAN WILL GIVE CONCERTS, Viz.: at *New-Brunswick, MONDAY EVENING,* Nov. 14; and Orange, at Library Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15; and at Newark, Concert Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16; and Williamsburgh, Odeon Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, 17; and Palace Garden, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE PRESENT OPERA SEASON.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
MOST POSITIVELY THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
THIS, (Monday,) WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 16 and 18.
The Directors, anxious to fulfil to the letter every promise made to the public, are therefore obliged to announce
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
for THIS, (Monday,) WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera.
They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December.
THE OPERA SEASON
unavoidably closes at the end of the present month. The company will perform in Philadelphia in December, in Boston in January, and return to New-York in February.
IN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS,
which are therefore the last of the Fall season, will take place the performances of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal prima donna from the first Italian theatres.
THE FIRST PERFORMANCES IN ITALIAN
of Mozart's world renowned grand fairy opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
and the revival of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
with a most extraordinary cast, and entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Last night but two of the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
with its magnificent mise en scene, immense orchestra and chorus.
CHARACTERS:
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA,
QUINTO, [illegible], RUBIO, BAUPI.
TARANTELLE,
By Miss DRULIN, Mr. BANSTARDT,
and the corps de ballet.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 8,
Most positively the last night (but one) of
"SICILIAN VESPERS."
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT!
First appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal Prima Donna, from the first Italian Opera Houses.
Third appearance of the Great Tenor
SIGNOR CARLO BEAUCARDE.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
IL TROVATORE.
MADAME ALBERTINI
will make her first appearance in the rôle of Leonora, which she has "created" at the grand theatre of La Scala, in Milan.
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE
will make his first appearance in his original character of Manrico; the opera of IL TROVATORE having been expressly composed for him by Signor Verdi.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
MONDAY—Last night but two of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
WEDNESDAY—Last night but one of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
THURSDAY—Debut in America of Mme. ALBERTINI in IL TROVATORE, with the great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, as Manrico, which part was expressly composed for him by Verdi.
FRIDAY—Positively the last night of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, on an extraordinary scale.
MONDAY—First night in America of the MAGIC FLUTE.
The sale of seats and private boxes for this evening and Wednesday's performances of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
commences this morning.
THE SALE OF SEATS
For the first appearance of Madame ALBERTINI, with the great tenor BEAUCARDE as Manrico in IL TROVATORE, and for the positively last night of THE SICILIAN VESPERS, on Friday, commences to-morrow at the
REGULAR TICKET OFFICES.
The box office, Academy of Music; Siboll's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; No. 2 Astor House, and Breusing's and Hall & Son's music stores.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
OF
THE WRECK ASHORE.
SPLENDID NEW
WINTER
AND
SUMMER
SCENERY,
acknowledged by the Press generally to be the most Beautiful and perfect ever produced in this Country.
UNRIVALED CAST.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC BY
Mr. R. STOEPEL.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)
THE WRECK ASHORE.
Miles Bertram, squire of Montley....Mr. Dyott
Capt. Grampus, a smuggler....Mr. Lester Wallack
Marmaduke Magog, a village constable....Mr. Blake
Jemmy Sterling, a farmer's boy....Mr. Walcot
Walter Barnard, a young farmer....Mr. Floyd
Farm Servants....Messrs. Baker, Hill, Brown, and Dexter
Blackadder, mate of Bertram's vessel....Mr. Young
Pirates....Messrs. Oliver, C. Parsloe, and Harris
Alice, dairy maid on Dame Barnard's farm....Mrs. Hoey
Bella, her sister....Miss Gannon
Dame Barnard....Mrs. Walcot
Lucy....Miss Carman
Mrs. Sterling....Miss Pyne
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—WINTER.
SCENE 1.—Exterior of Dame Barnard's Farm in Essex after a Snow Storm.
SCENE 2.—An Apartment in Montley Manor.
SCENE 3.—Rustic Landscape near the Farm.
SCENE 4.—View of the Marshes near the River on the Essex Coast.
ACT II.—LAPSE OF FIVE YEARS.
SCENE 1.—Woodland View near the Village.
SCENE 2.—Wood near the Marshes.
SCENE 3.—Interior of Alice's Cottage.
ACT III.
SCENE 1.—Sea View on the Coast of Essex.
SCENE 2.—Interior of Alice's Cottage.
SCENE 3.—Rustic View, near the Village.
SCENE 4.—Hall in Montley Manor.
The entertainments to conclude with the laughable farce called
TO PARIS AND BACK.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
MARDI, 15 Novembre, 1859,
PREMIERE REPRESENTATION.
LE MEDECIN DES ENFANTS.
Drame en 5 actes, d'Anicet Bourgeois & A. Dennery. Joue par Mlle. Mannstein Tallot, Bertrand, Barry, Leon, Mesd Loiret, Chevalier, Darcy, Antoinette.
On commencera 8 heures moins ¼.
This Theatre to rent for every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¼; performance commences at 7. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15.
The performance will commence with the new Drama of FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME; OR, LIFE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the
MASKED BALL.
Unfortunate door-keeper....Mr. Eph Horn
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859 and '60.
The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Music. The following eminent artists will appear: Signor STIGELLI, Tenor, and ARTHUR NAPOLEON, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—FATHER KEMP'S FAMOUS OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY will sing in Brooklyn Tabernacle, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15.
In Jersey City, Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
At Cooper Institute on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17 and 19.
With splendid orchestra clad in costumes of 100 years ago.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. No concerts ever drew like them.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES AT CLINTON HALL.
The last of the Course on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*The Gentlemen of the World*, namely: The American gentleman, the Dutch gentleman, the Ethiopian gentleman, the French gentleman, the German gentleman, the Spanish gentleman, and other gentlemen "too numerous to mention."

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR,"
(Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT,) will be on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, on and after FRIDAY, Nov. 18.
J. McCLURE.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
POPULAR LYRIC RECITALS,
(Music and Poetry,)
At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; 3 for $1. Gallery, 25 cents.

MR. SAM COWELL,
The Great Comic Vocalist,
Will appear soon in his
Elegant and Entertaining
Drawing-room Concerts.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS.
Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

MADAME LOUISE ABEL'S
SOIREE MUSICALE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock,
AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY HIRAM POWERS.
At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of H. P. WHITLOCK, No. 396 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock. P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

[illegible]

ELECTION IN NEW-YORK.

[illegible] IN DOUBT—APPARENT MAJORITY OF [illegible] FOR LEAVENWORTH.

[illegible] we have contradictory advices from eight or [illegible] of the Republican counties, which, in the vote for Secretary of State, for the [illegible] would [illegible] the Leavenworth column, in the table given below, borrowed from the Albany Journal, as to leave the result [illegible] doubt as ever.

On the other [illegible], the [illegible] majorities in the City, [illegible] in Kings County, may be essentially changed, as the official returns [illegible], from the hastily compiled [illegible] the day after the election.

[illegible] County, on Secretary of State, the [illegible] of Saturday, claims 800 for Jones, [illegible].

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH.

[illegible]	2,000	Monroe	2,180
[illegible]	682	Niagara	303
[illegible]	1,000	Oneida	2,975
[illegible]	2,065	Onondaga	2,742
[illegible]	2,200	Ontario	530
[illegible]	20	Orleans	550
[illegible]	1,600	Oswego	2,008
[illegible]	150	Otsego	620
Cortland	417	Schuyler	100
Delaware	400	St. Lawrence	4,500
Dutchess	300	Steuben	900
Essex	[illegible]	Tioga	500
Franklin	100	Tompkins	900
Fulton	210	Warren	475
Genesee	1,340	Washington	1,841
Herkimer	1,300	Wayne	1,466
Jefferson	1,277	Wyoming	1,215
Lewis	[illegible]	Yates	1,026
Livingston	[illegible]		
Madison	1,219	Total	46,641

MAJORITIES FOR JONES.

Albany	1,000	Richmond	865
Columbia	100	Rockland	1,022
Erie	1,300	Saratoga	25
Greene	300	Schenectady	2
Hamilton	200	Schoharie	800
Kings	4,278	Seneca	460
Montgomery	407	Suffolk	700
New-York	20,000	Sullivan	1,421
Orange	945	Ulster	1,301
Putnam	182	Westchester	1,300
Queens	1,842		
Rensselaer	2,036	Total	44,917

Leavenworth over Jones, 1,724.

EIGHT HUNDRED MAJORITY CONCEDED TO LEAVENWORTH.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The *Atlas and Argus'* footings up to-night give Leavenworth 800 majority.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 12.

We are still unable to speak positively of the result. The figures are constantly changing. Our majority table to-day, leaves LEAVENWORTH 1,724 ahead of JONES. The principal changes since yesterday are in Rockland—hitherto reported at 400 for Jones, but now at 1,022; and in Tioga, where we have claimed but 100, while a dispatch just received gives us 500. We give the Democratic column the benefit of all doubts, and put down no figure in the Leavenworth column which does not appear to be reliable.

The official canvass will doubtless change the figures considerably, and may reverse the majority. But at present, LEAVENWORTH is ahead. That is the most we can say—hoping, with reason, that he may continue there.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate stands 23 Republicans to 9 Democrats—a Republican gain of 8.

The Assembly, so far as heard from, stands 67 Republicans to 33 Democrats, with 9 districts to hear from, viz.: Clinton, one; Delaware, two; Tioga, one; and Ulster, one. The returns from these districts have not been received, except on the vote for Secretary of State. The Republican majority in the Assembly, thus far, is 34.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The final result makes the Legislature stand as follows: Senate—Twelve Democrats, eight Opposition, one straight American. House—Thirty Democrats, twenty-eight Opposition, two straight Americans. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is three.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The latest and probably accurate reports from all parts of the State, show that the regular Opposition will probably be in a very small minority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats have elected their Senator, STRATTON, in Cumberland county, by 16 majority, and the doubtful Assemblyman by 30 majority. In Camden county, they also have a member, JOSEPH C. STAFFORD, Jr., being elected over SLOAN, Opposition, by 20 majority. This result is gained by allowing him some 30 votes reading JOSEPH C. STAFFORD, which had been thrown out by the election Board, but have been allowed by the canvassers. In the Third District of Mercer county, which was in dispute, APPLEGATE, Dem., is elected by 7 majority. The Legislature, therefore, stands as follows: Senate 12 Democrats, 8 Opposition, and 1 Straight American. House 30 Regular Democrats, 28 Opposition, and 2 Straight Americans.

The character of the House will depend entirely on the will of the Independent Democrat, (SCHOMP, of Hunterdon,) who, the Hunterdon papers say, will act with the Opposition, and the two Straight Americans, whose position is doubtful, but one of whom (REEVES,) may act with the Opposition. There is, therefore, a chance that the Opposition may control the organization, or create a tie.

On joint ballot the parties will stand: Regular Democrats, 41 (just a majority); Independent Democrats, 1; Americans, 3; Opposition, 36.

The last Legislature stood: Senate—Democrats, 13; Opposition, 7; Straight American, 1. House—Opposition, 36; Democrats, 24; Straight American, 1.

WRECK OF A NEW-YORK CLIPPER.

Total Loss of the "Queen of the Pacific" on Pernambuco Reef.

By the arrival of the brig *Water Witch*, from Pernambuco, at this port, on Saturday, we receive intelligence of the total loss of the clipper-ship *Queen of the Pacific*, of and from New-York, bound to San Francisco. The *Water Witch* brought home three of the crew, viz., ALONZO F. FRISBEE, WM. SMITH and JAMES MABBETT.

The *Queen of the Pacific*, Captain DUBOIS, sailed hence July 28, with a general cargo, bound to San Francisco, and on the 19th September, at 10:30 A. M., weather clear, struck on the reef off the village of Malagashaber, about 130 miles south of Pernambuco, when she commenced filling. Word was sent to Pernambuco for assistance, which arrived, but could not succeed in getting her off. The cargo was being discharged into lighters and steamers, and on the 29th September, when the above steamer left, the upper between decks had been cleared of cargo and the vessel had broken in two amidships. A portion of the cargo was put on board the bark *Jane E. Williams*, of Boston, which vessel was bound to Rio Grande, where she would discharge what cargo she received. Captain DUBOIS and his officers would remain at the wreck until it had been disposed of.

The *Queen of the Pacific* is classed A No. 1½, of 1,356 tons; built in 1852, at Pembroke, Maine; is owned by SAMUEL G. REED & Co., and is insured in Wall-street heavily.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE CREW.

JAMES H. MABBETT, a seaman who shipped in the *Queen of the Pacific*, on her departure from this port and returned on Saturday by the *Water Witch*, furnishes the following statement of the disaster:

The *Queen of the Pacific* was bound from New-York to San Francisco with a general cargo, and had a splendid run up to the morning of the 19th of September. At 11 o'clock on that day she struck on the Reef of Pernambuco, off Malagashaber, and broke up very rapidly. At the time of the disaster, the day was clear and beautiful, as pretty a one as a sailor could desire. It was the mate's watch on deck, and the sounding-lead had been kept going until ten minutes before the ship struck. None of us could ascertain the cause of the disaster. The crew all escaped to the shore in the ship's boats, but only an eighth of the cargo was saved. The part which was taken out consisted chiefly of champagne and navy bread. Some large, heavy boxes, contents unknown, were also saved.

Capt. DUBOIS and the officers went on to Pernambuco, 130 miles distant, and remained there when all hope of saving the ship had been abandoned. The American Consul at Pernambuco gave me and two other sailors our discharges, and we took passage for New-York on board the brig *Water Witch*, working our passage home. When we left the reef the ship was breaking up, and would be a total loss.

THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.

Broderick's Dying Words—The Disposition of his Property.

The San Francisco *Times* publishes the following letter from the physician who attended Senator BRODERICK in his last moments:

132 KEARNEY-STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
October 13, 1859.

To C. A. WASHBURN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have received your note of this morning, requesting me to state the language made use of by the late Senator BRODERICK on the occasion mentioned in your note.

I know not the object of your inquiry, or the use to be made of my answer; but I have ever made it a principle to state the truth, when it is called for, without inquiring particularly into the motives or objects of those who call for it. Therefore, I will say, in answer to your request, that the late Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, on the day of the duel, after he was wounded, and before reaction had taken place, when I was standing over him, as one of his medical advisers, trying to calm him, and telling him not to exert himself too much in talking, he holding one of my hands in both of his, did use the following language, and did address the same to me, viz: *"I am killed—I am murdered—because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt Administration."*

I pass no judgment upon the propriety of the remarks of Mr. BRODERICK; but as to the question, what did he say? I [illegible] that he used the above language on that occasion.

He said several other things, but as they are not inquired for in your note, it is unnecessary to repeat them. I remain, very respectfully,

Yours, L. ROWELL.

The petition of DAVID D. COLTON and LEON BROWN for letters of administration on the estate of Mr. BRODERICK, on the plea that they were the next of kin, was heard before the Probate Court at San Francisco, Oct. 17. Mrs. BROWN testified as follows:

I was a second-cousin to Mr. Broderick on my mother's side; my *mother's name was Ellen Barry*; married a Hart; she was first-cousin to Mr. Broderick's mother; Mr. Broderick was not married; do not know of any nearer relative than myself to him; he had no brother or sister, father or mother living at the *time of his death*.

Cross-examination.—I have been acquainted with Mr. Broderick for the last eighteen years; I lived at his mother's in New-York; I did not stay there very long—not more than two months; we did not agree very well; a man named Hart told me it was eighteen years ago; I went to the ship in which I came to this country from Mrs. Broderick's house; I was twenty-two or twenty-three years old when I came to this country; I then went to a friend of mine; I remained in New-York until I came to California, with the exception of one year, which I spent in St. Louis and part in New-Orleans; I came to California four years ago this month; I stopped for a week at the Brooklyn Hotel, on Broadway; I first saw Mr. Broderick here the day after my arrival, on Merchant-street, at the door of some place where they sold real estate, and he asked me in; I went in; I saw him in New-York after the election in which he ran for Congress, in New-York; I know that my mother was cousin to Mrs. Broderick, because my mother and Mrs. Broderick told me they were first cousins; I have one brother living in Brooklyn; *one sister in New-York*, and one brother in Ireland; I know a sister of Mr. Broderick, who married Mr. McDonald; he died soon after my brother was bound to him; Mr. Broderick has any quantity of second cousins; I do not know that Mrs. McDonald has any *children; they had none before I left*; I have not known of any since; I do not know of any of my aunts; my mother told me before I left home that I was cousin to Mr. Broderick; do not know Mr. Broderick's mother's given name; he had one sister—perhaps two—who were buried in Washington; Richard, his brother, was killed in New-York; *I knew that Broderick's mother's name* was Colbert; the "C" in his name was for his mother, *because Mrs. McDonald's maiden name was such*; I have never conversed with anyone here on this subject of my relationship; Mr. Broderick's people came *from the vicinity of Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland*; I could not, at the time this petition was filed, write my name; I know how to write, but was not able; I was asked to write, but said that I could not; I know that Mr. Broderick's mother's name was Colbert.

PERSONAL.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: The many friends of Mrs. Browning, both in this country and abroad, must have been annoyed at an inaccurate and misleading paragraph respecting her. In this paragraph her presence in Florence was spoken of as if due to a visit recently paid to that city in consequence of her sympathy with its efforts for independence, in connection with Piedmont, and her state of health was altogether incorrectly described. The fact is that Mr. and Mrs. Browning have for many years past been residents in Florence. Mrs. Browning's health is always delicate—so delicate as to render her quite unable to bear our *English climate. She suffers even from the comparatively dry and pure, though cold winters of Florence.* Last Winter the Browning's spent in Rome.

The late Robert Stephenson left a large proportion of his fortune to charities connected with Newcastle, England. To Newcastle Infirmary he has left £10,000; to the Literary and Philosophical Society, whose debt he liquidated only a year or two since—£7,000; and to the Northern Mining College, £2,000. He has also bequeathed to the Institute of Civil Engineers, £2,000; to the Additional Curates' Society, £2,000; and to the Christian Knowledge Society, £2,000.

San Francisco ladies are beginning to esteem the men highly. In having failed to secure Nicholas Masterson for a husband, Elizabeth Hildebrand, only a servant-girl, thinks she has suffered damage to the extent of $20,000, and brings action for breach of promise accordingly.

Ex-President Pierce has purchased about fifteen acres of land in Concord, N. H., just west of the Insane Asylum and jail, on which he is intending to build a residence next Spring. The tract is on the old "Hopkinton Road."

Rev. John Cotton Smith, of Trinity Church, Boston, has received a call from the Church of the Ascension in this city, to take the Rectorship made vacant by the election of Rev. G. T. Bedell, as assistant Bishop of Ohio.

Hon. J. R. Giddings, while in Rochester, recently said that he would go down to Virginia, and bag that $10,000 reward for J. R. Giddings, *provided* he had confidence in the good faith and responsibility of the advertiser.

A Miss Goddard, daughter of one of the best citizens of St. Louis, has eloped with a professional gambler. The parties were traced to Cincinnati, but there all trace of them was lost.

Chief-Justice Carter, of the New-Brunswick Supreme Court, has just received the honor of knighthood.

THE BENNETT CASE.—The hearing in regard to the petition of the late Mrs. BENNETT, that she may be permitted to remove with her children to Minnesota, was finished this morning, Hon. R. I. INGERSOLL closing in behalf of the petitioner with one of his most eloquent speeches. The decision of the Court was reserved, and will be given next week.—*New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 9.*

[Advertisement.]

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has established a spacious Hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those cases which require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. The diseases that occupy more especially the attention of Dr. D. are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, piles, rupture, and concealed fistula, or abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Diseases and deformities of the eye, including cataract, strabismus, and deformities of the lips and eye-lids, receive especial attention. Office hours, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF BOOK STOCK AND PLATES.

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, and following days, in the rooms of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston. By order of the Assignee.

The whole of their large and valuable stock of Publications and Miscellaneous Books, together with their very valuable Stereotype Plates, amounting to upwards of $200,000.

TERMS—Four and six months' credit.

LEONARD & Co., Auctioneers.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For all ulcers and impurity of the blood, consequent on imprudence, these medicines are powerfully efficacious, being composed of rare balsams and vegetables, which are antagonistic to all disorders of the blood, and ulcers arising from the virus contained in it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74..s60	103	350 Hudson River R....	37½
1,000 Ind. State 5s.....	86½	200 do.......s60	37⅛
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	90¾	150 do.......b60	37⅜
5,000 do.......s15	90	100 Stonington R.....	66½
1,000 do.......	90	100 Reading R.......s10	38
5,000 Virginia State 6s.	94⅛	100 do.......	38
11,000 do.	94	100 do.......b60	38
3,000 N. C. State 6s..	97½	50 Mich. Cen. R....s30	41
1,000 Missouri State 6s	84⅛	50 do.......s60	40⅞
5,000 do.......b30	84⅛	50 do.......b30	41¼
6,000 do.......	84⅛	68 do.......	41½
17,000 do.......	84⅛	117 M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	6⅞
35,000 do.......b30	84⅛	54 M.S.&N..I.(gS).s60	17⅞
1,000 do.......	84⅛	5 do.......	17⅞
2,000 Mich. State 6s...	102	100 Panama Rail'd.s60	124
2,000 Cal. State 7s....	84	50 do.......s60	124¼
2,000 Hd. Rv. R. 2d M.	88	125 do.......	124¼
6,000 Ill. Cn. R.bds.s60	85	200 do.......s30	124⅛
1,000 do.......	85½	1130 Clev. & Pitts Rd.	8
2,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.b.	12	100 Galena & Chi. R....	72⅛
20 Bank of New-York.	103½	250 do.......	72⅝
100 Har R. Preferred.b?	36	600 do.......	72¾
500 do.	36	100 do.......s10	72⅛
30 National Bank.....	100	100 do.......	72⅛
6 Amer. Ex. Bank....	99½	900 do.......s10	72
5 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	97	50 do.......s60	71⅞
20 Penn. Coal Co....	85	100 Clev. & Tol. R..s60	20½
165 Pac. Mail. S. Co....	72⅛	100 do.......s30	20
150 do.......	72⅛	250 do.......	20⅛
50 do.......s10	72¾	350 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	62⅛
125 do.......	72⅞	100 do.......b60	62⅛
1350 New-York Cen. R.	79½	100 do.......b30	62⅝
50 do.......s60	79	100 do.......s10	62⅝
100 do.......b10	79½	100 do.......b30	62⅛
400 do.......b30	79⅞	150 Ind. & Cin. R.....b60	40½
100 do.......	79⅛	100 Del. Lack. & W. R.	51½
350 Erie Railroad.....	7¾	50 Buffalo & St. L. R.	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia St. 6s..	94	25 Ill. Central R....b60	63½
12,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...	90	100 do.......s30	63½
5,000 Erie R. 1st m.bs..	85½	100 do.......b30	63⅛
10 Bk. State of N. Y..	98	100 do.......	63⅛
10 Pacific M. S. Co...	72⅛	200 do.......b60	64
100 Harlem R. Pref.b60	36	50 Chic. & Rock I. R..	62⅝
100 do.	36	50 do.......b30	62⅝
100 Panama R......b60.	125	50 do.......s30	62⅛
100 Gal. & Chi. R....b30	72⅛	50 do.......	62⅝
50 do.......	72⅛	50 Brooklyn City R.	117½

MONDAY, Nov. 14—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, shows another moderate Import entry, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $2,480,000, against $2,91[illegible] the same week last season. The Exports are to a fair amount in both ordinary Domestic Produce and in Bullion. The clearances of the former amount to $1,380,549, against $870,910 the same week last year; and of Specie, (including $833,-000 by the *Arago* on Saturday,) $1,668,476 against $141,316 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance has been partially increased during the week, standing at present $5,064,642, against $4,606,687 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Gold from California are $1,568,107, but *as these came into Bank late in the week, the probability* is there will be no increase, but a moderate falling off on the Specie Average to be made up this afternoon, as against $20,228,342 on the last Bank Statement. From the continued ease in the Discount market, and the moderate amount of prime paper offering outside of Bank, we are led to expect another addition to the Loan Average, and an increased line of Undrawn Deposits. The terms for Money during the week were much the same as before; for *Discounts*, 6@7 ⅌ cent.; while for Loans on Stock security returnable on demand, 5 ⅌ cent. was more generally accepted on the Street. The relative ease of supply to the amount of new paper created in the ordinary channels of *trade, is still quite marked. The general tone of* business among the Dry Goods and Grocery people is scarcely up to their anticipations of the late Fall trade. On the other hand, the movements of Grain Produce to this and other Atlantic markets, *and of Cotton to the Southern ports, are unusually* active. The freight traffic on the Railways, compared with last November, promises a liberal increase on nearly all the lines East and West. And although this important fact fails to satisfy *certain parties who write and others who sell* against the Railway interest on the Stock Exchange, *it is not the less encouraging for a large* and sound Winter business. The passenger movement in the *Northwest, which has been* complained of by the same authorities, will be very apt to favor the heavy sales of Produce now making for account of that hitherto depressed quarter of the country. In the Exchanges, the rates on London and Paris denote a reduced Export of Bullion to Europe, while the turn at New-Orleans is against New-York, and may require, in the course of next month, the temporary transfer of some Gold Coin to the South.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were

to the 31st October ult., were...	$209,597,000
Add two weeks in November	5,102,690
Total to date	$214,619,690
Against same time, 1858	132,990,106
Increase to date over 1858	$81,629,303
Increase to date over 1857	10,037,016
Increase to date over 1856	22,515,756

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st

January to 31st October	$54,726,000
Add two weeks in November	2,586,519
Total to date, 1859	$57,312,519
Against same time, 1858	53,522,010
Increase since Jan. 1	$3,790,509

The same tables make the Export of Specie

for calendar year to 31st October	$63,272,000
Add two weeks in November	2,588,243
Total to date, 1859	$65,860,243
Against same time, 1858	23,958,367
Increase since Jan. 1	$41,901,876

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103⅛@103⅜
New-York Central	80⅛@79⅛@80⅛@79⅞
New-York and Erie	7⅛@7⅞
Reading	38⅛@38⅛@38
Rock Island	63⅛@62⅛@63⅛@62⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	18@17⅞
Michigan Central	40⅞@41⅞
Toledo	20⅛@20⅞
Galena	73⅛@72⅛@73⅛@72⅛
Illinois Central	63⅛@61@63⅛
Panama	122⅛@123@124⅛
Pacific Mail	72⅛@73⅛@72⅛
Missouris	84⅛@84⅛@84⅛@84⅛
Virginias	94⅛@94
Tennessees	90⅛@90
Illinois Central Bonds	85@84⅛@85
Hudson River	37⅛@37@37⅛
Harlem Preferred	36⅛@36
Delaware and Hudson	97@97

The Stock Market through the week, as a general report, was a declining one, although a partial recovery was had on Thursday and Friday. The ultimate changes at the close on Saturday, when prices were barely steady and business dull, are ⅞ ⅌ cent. decline on New-York Central, ⅛ on Erie, ⅞ on Rock Island, 1 ⅌ cent. on Galena, ⅛ on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo, and ⅛ on Missouri and Virginia State Sixes. An advance of ⅛ ⅌ cent. on Illinois Central from Saturday week was established, although intermediate sales were forced, at one time, as low as 61 ⅌ cent. Michigan Central left off ⅞ higher than the week before, and Panama 2 per cent up. The usual steadiness is shown on Hudson River and Harlem Preferred, and also on Delaware and Hudson. The position of one or two leading speculators in New-York Central is said to have been changed in the course of the week, followed by large cash sales, which the market took at 80@79⅞, and closed 79⅞@80. The short interest in the stock continues large, and most of the operators at the Board show it no particular favor. The same feeling is manifested against Chicago and Rock Island and Chicago and Galena, while the holders of all three manifest considerable stubbornness, so that but slight impression is made upon prices. On Saturday a slight accident to one of the bridges of the Galena was quite freely used in the forenoon to effect a decline. At the same time it was urged against all the Western lines that, while the increase of traffic on November of *last* year is likely to be large, the business may not be equal to October of *this* season. Our own information is that the percentage of increase promises to be larger than October, on the Central and Erie, of New-York, and on the Rock Island, Illinois Central, and both of the Michigan Roads, in the West, if not on the Galena. And the first week's returns from the West justify this calculation. The business on the Hudson River Road is also large, and another considerable addition will be made at the close of the month to last year's returns. The second mortgage of the Company, $2,000,000, will not mature until December, 1860, but financial engagements are already in contemplation for its renewal, without sacrifice in the way of discount on the new bonds. The second mortgage now commands 98 ⅌ cent., and the first 103@104 ⅌ cent. The third mortgage has gone up 5 ⅌ cent. within a short time, and now commands 80⅛ ex coupon paid 1st November. The shares of the Panama Company have advanced on the continued large traffic over this great international transit, and the near approach of another half-yearly division to the stockholders of 6 ⅌ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail closed steady at 72⅛@72⅞ ⅌ cent. The sales of one or two of the State Stocks on Saturday were quite peremptory, said to be for Western Bank account. The general market left off in the afternoon with a steadier feeling than was manifested at the early Board.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool, brings nothing important about American Stocks in London, except some demand for the Bonds of the Erie Company. We understand that some large orders from the Continent for the low-priced common shares of the Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg, &c., have been executed here, within a few days, by a prominent German firm. The Bank of England return for the week ending the 26th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,590,565	Increase	98,894
Other deposits	13,921,452	Decrease	92,990
Rest	3,123,214	Increase	5,544
Government securities	10,875,157	Unchanged.	
Other securities	18,093,163	Decrease	231,567
Notes unemployed	8,547,830	Increase	192,535

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,233,470 being a decrease of £254,465, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,918,551, showing a decrease of £11,162 when compared with the preceding return.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report from London as follows:

The market for American Securities during the past week, although very firm, has been less active, and the actual transactions both in State and

[illegible] 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, [illegible]
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, [illegible]
[illegible] 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds [illegible] 75
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling Bonds [illegible]
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling Bonds..100
Mississippi 6 ⅌ cent. Union Bank Bonds..14
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, 1886 [illegible]
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling [illegible]
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1877 [illegible]
South Carolina 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1866 [illegible]
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, divers [illegible]
Virginia 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1886 [illegible]
Virginia 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1886 [illegible]
Montreal 6 ⅌ cent., 1858-62 [illegible]
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent., 1875 [illegible]
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent., 1875 [illegible]
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent. Freeland, 1860 [illegible]
Illinois Central Shares [illegible]
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., 1869 [illegible]
Michigan Central Shares [illegible]
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent., not conv. [illegible]
New-York Central 7 ⅌ cent., convert., 1864 [illegible]
New-York Central Shares [illegible]
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ ct. 3d Mort., 1883 [illegible]
New-York and Erie Shares [illegible]
Panama 7 ⅌ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1859 ....101 [illegible]
Panama 7 ⅌ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1865 [illegible]
Panama 7 ⅌ cent. 2d Mortgage, 1872 ....94 [illegible]
Pennsylvania Central 6 ⅌ c., 1st M., 1880..89½ [illegible]

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "The Bonds of the New-York and Erie improved; and quotes [illegible] Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cents, 76⅛; Michigan Sinking Fund, 81⅛; New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund, 83, x. c.; New-York and Erie Sinking [illegible] 23; Pennsylvania Central 6 ⅌ cent., 1st mort. 90⅛."

We are officially advised that funds [illegible] been remitted to the American Exchange Bank to meet the interest due Jan. 1, 1860, on Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the [illegible] Railroad Company.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858.		1859.	
Region.	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	35,740	1,442,425	42,080	1,518,148
Schuylkill—Canal	43,402	1,145,621	46,754	1,196,964
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,329	429,930	15,050	622,303
Lehigh Valley—Canal	27,387	804,861	34,216	912,015
Scranton South	9,971	446,243	12,091	528,364
Scranton North	1,471	127,678	6,709	169,980
Penn. Coal Company	13,050	565,786	20,180	648,378
Delaware and Hudson Co	12,994	319,017	17,300	330,456
Wyoming—Canal South	—	262,219	—	254,177
Wyoming—Canal North	—	—	2,574	46,086
Shamokin Region	4,191	104,416	6,409	147,184
Total Anthracite	165,516	5,656,026	190,465	6,352,367
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,738	61,130	2,430	52,186
Short Mountain Co.	1,637	45,328	2,508	57,582
Treverton Coal	3,220	80,118	2,362	102,032
Broad Top	3,030	86,456	2,900	107,337
Cumberland Coal	14,402	566,973	11 280	423,414
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	24,031	840,071	22,169	742,561

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1859.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold, by order of Court, one lot south side of Forty-seventh-street, 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 20x100 feet 5 inches, to the Market Bank of Troy, for $10,500.

One lot adjoining, 20x100 feet 5 inches, to the same, for $10,650.

A. H. MULLER sold, by order of Surrogate, house and lot on east corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-*eighth-street, 24 feet 8¾ inches by 75 feet, to J. BOOKMAN*, for $7,500.

House and lot adjoining on the avenue, *24 feet 8¾* inches by 75 feet, to same, for $5,400.

Mr. SAMUEL BEMAN has sold four lots on the south *side of Sixty-fourth-street, about 100 feet east of* Broadway, covered with rock, for $1,375 each.

Also four lots on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, 425 feet west of Eighth-avenue, running through to Apthorp's lane, and averaging about 120 feet deep, with ultimate right to one-half the same, for $1,250 each.

Mr. BEMAN has also sold, in conjunction with Mr. HENRIQUES, so much of the Talman estate as is bounded by Eighth-avenue on the east, Sixty-first-street on the north, and Broadway on the west, running to a point at Fifty-ninth-street, and amounting to about twenty-one full lots, for the sum of $120,000.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES M. MILLER sold, by order of Court, the following property: House and lot south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

House and lot adjoining, east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

House and lot adjoining, east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

House and lot adjoining, east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

A parcel of about nine lots situated northeast corner Avenue A and Twenty-second-street, to W. W. WHIPPMAN, for $1,200 over mortgage of $12,000.

Also, house and lot south side Twelfth-street, 130 feet west of Third-avenue, 15 feet by 106 feet 3 inches, to J. W. BOYLSON, for $7,750.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 1859.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold by order of Court, the house and lot No. 690 Broadway, between Great Jones and Fourth streets, 27 feet 3 inches by 130 feet, to plaintiff, for $47,500, including mortgage of $16,000.

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exports of the week, $1,080,535.

Exchanges.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ⅌ cent. premium for currency, and ⅜ ⅌ cent. for gold.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York has declined ⅛; the rates are now ⅝@¾ discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The advices by the *Hungarian* caused an advance of ⅛c. in our COTTON market. Sales to-day 9,000 bales Middling, at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; sales of the week, 65,000 bales; receipts of the week, 72,000 bales, against 64,000 last year. Exports of the week 74,000 bales. Total exports this season, 300,000 bales. Stock in port, 286,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year's, 111,000 bales; do. at all the Southern ports, 125,000 bales. SUGAR steady, at 6⅛c.@6⅞c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR advancing, and selling at $5 75@$5 87½. PORK steady at $15 50. COFFEE firm, at 10¾c.@12⅛c.; sales of the week 8,500 bags; sales to-day 5,000 bags, including the *Leighton's* cargo, at 11⅛c; imports of the week, 24,500 bags, against 17,000 last year.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR steady, with small sales at $4 75 for State from Chicago Spring. WHEAT firm, but there is less inquiry; sales last night 15,000 bush. Racine Club at $1 03; to-day, 4,200 bush. choice Canada Club at $1 04¾. Other grains quiet. *Canal Freights* less firm. Wheat was taken to-day at 13c. to New-York, but the regular lines are asking 15c. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bush. Oats, 4,800 bush. Barley, 10,700 bush. Rye, 9,500 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,254 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bush. Wheat, 14,300 bush. Barley, 6,000 bush. Rye, 8,300 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR in moderate demand, market steady; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 99c.@$1; 5,000 Canada Club, at $1; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 02; 10,000 bushels red Michigan and Ohio, at $1 18@$1 20. *Other grains quiet.* WHISKY nominal, at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Oats; 1,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull, and declined 3c.; sales at 46c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to-day*—240 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 56,000 bushels Corn; 3,300 bushels Oats. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bushels Wheat; 41,000 bushels Corn; 3,400 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Business of all kinds was checked by severe rain. FLOUR unchanged; WHISKY dull at 22¾c.; BACON firm and more sought for; PORK in better request, at $13 50; HOGS unchanged, with few transactions.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm. CORN—A declining tendency. RYE quiet. *Receipts to-day*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 200 bushels Corn; 1,600 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—49,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales; middling 10⅞c. Sales of the week 10,750 bales. Receipts of the week, 30,000 bales, against 22,000 last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 77,700 bales. Freights to Liverpool 9-16d. Sterling Exchange 8⅞@9 ⅌ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 93⅛; Reading Railroad 18⅛; Morris Canal 49; Long Island Railroad 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 38.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mr. Roman, lady and two servants, Misses Roman, Mrs. Rea, Miss F. Willmer, Miss H. Hardie, Miss S. Covington, Mrs. Covington, Mr. Thornhill, lady and nurse, Mr. Head, lady, child, and nurse, Miss Cornick, Mr. Janson, lady, child and nurse, [illegible] B. Canfield [illegible] Mr. Gilliam, [illegible] lis, Mr. Froome, Mr. Burrows, [illegible] mann, H. Mitchell, Mr. Schepeis, [illegible] Miss Rachan, Mr. Hunt and lady, [illegible] infant, E. K. Lawrence, Mr. Newbould, [illegible] servant, Master W. E. Roberts, [illegible] Lewis and lady, [illegible] Hunt, [illegible] nurses, [illegible] Sels, [illegible] P. Kaldor, J. A. Canfield, Mr. Marshall, lady, infant and nurse, [illegible] Gilmour, [illegible] rappe and [illegible] dale, Dr. A. E. [illegible] der, Mr. Lizardi, D. [illegible] Chas. Hester, Mr. Cassell and lady, Miss [illegible] [illegible], A. Buckley, W. C. Fowler, Mr. Harris, Mr. Walter and [illegible] Wellman, John Parkinson and daughter, [illegible] Nash, W. Barber, Louis Jones, Geo. Brooke, Edward [illegible] Foster, John Caldwell, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Vandervoort, [illegible] Wood, Edward Castillion, Gabriel Castillion, Mrs. [illegible] Mr. Harrison and lady. Total, 158.

In steamship Granada, from New-Orleans and Havana—[illegible] de Blois, Capt. Mason, Miss Mary O'Brien, E. Otero, [illegible] L. Blanco, Miss D. R. De Ayala, M. Garcia, M. Basilio and wife, E. Martinez Ibañez, M. J. Calzadi, J. D. Ave-[illegible], J. A. de S. Correa, F. de Castro, J. Stackpole, Señor Edwardo Edey, G. B. Williams, W. Davis, J. Marks, [illegible] Gil, J. Vega, C. Trechy, E. Valdes, D. Mayorga, [illegible] Lexine, Thomas Young, Frank Carpes, G. Wallace, Mrs. C. Weil, D. F. Lee, [illegible].

In ship Isaac Bell, from Leghorn—Demetrius Giorgopulo, and 37 in the steerage.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—Col. O'Halloran, H. B. M.'s First Zouaves, lately commanding the troops in Bahamas, and family; Capt. Rodgers and 4 seamen, late of brig M. & J. C. Gilmore, lost.

In brig Echo, from Rio Grande—Charles Gertrum and family.

In schr. Helena, from Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Catharine Lammerell, Isabella McKinnon, Georgiana McKinnon, William McKinnon, Andrew McAnsiola.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre—[illegible] Mrs. John P. March, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chadwick, two children and servant, New-York; Mrs. Sam'l Chadwick, New-York; Rev. R. S. Howland, wife, two children, two servants, New-York; Miss Glentworth, do.; Miss H. Woolsey, do.; Miss C. Woolsey, do.; Mr. L. de Bonnefoux, Paris; Mrs. General Harney, daughter and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Madame de Salteux, Paris; Mr. J. V. Acton, New-York; Mr. Charles T. Stacy, do.; Mr. E. V. Childe, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Osborn, Master Osborn, Mr. Geo. B. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Hoffman, Baltimore; Mr. Henry Hoffman, do.; Mr. Geo. J. Forrest, Mr. J. C. Walkinshaw, Mr. J. G. Chapman, Rev. J. Lundy and wife, Mrs. C. E. Nichols, Miss E. Wallace; Dr. P. F. Kendall, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Redfield, Batavia, N. Y.; Miss E. C. Bolles, Mr. and [illegible] J. Frostmann, Mr. B. Rane, Mr. J. Longan, [illegible] Mercier, Mr. W. S. Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ariand [illegible] child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, Portland, Me.; [illegible], do.; Mr. J. C. Brown, do.; Mrs. Santell [illegible] Lee, Jr., New-York; Miss Louisa [illegible] L. Abbott, Rev. E. R. Booth, Stam[illegible] and Mrs. W. A. Booth, do.; Miss M. A. [illegible] Booth, do.; V. T. Patterson, New-[illegible] Louis De Mullen, Spain; Mr. Viguière, Mr. Yeoman, W. H. Baldwin, A. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Faber and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Revere, child and servant; W. S. Franklin, Penn.; E. W. Williams, Mr. Courtois, Mr. John Berbigier, Mrs. Courtois, Mr. Thomas Drew, New-York; Mr. Fitzhum, Mr. Gould, Mrs. S. Ketcham, Mrs. Frost, New-Hampshire; Mr. W. Watson, Mr. Thomas Shepard, Mrs. Frances Warden and servant, New-York; Miss J. F. Warden, do.; Mr. D. Warden, do.; Mr. E. W. Warden, do.; Mr. C. Warden, do.; Mr. S. Sevenard, do.; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Abbott, do.; Mr. Geo. Book, Mr. D. Deschamps—Total, 112.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas	5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3 o'clock to go by steamboat.

The mails by the *Yorktown*, hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Bavaria	Nov. 15	New-York	South'n.
America	Nov. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Nov. 19	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Nov. 1	South'n	New-York
John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
Prince Albert	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Nov. 4	South'n	New-York
Borussia	Nov. 4	South'n	New-York
Canada	Nov. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.			
Karnac	Nov. 14	New-York	N.P. & Ha.
Yorktown	Nov. 15	New-York	Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon rises.... 3 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 15 | Gov. Island.11 05 | Hell Gate....12 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Karnak, Brownless, Havana, E. Cunard; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.

Ships Geo. Green, Fairbanks, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; J. Thompson, Blake, Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks J. W. Paige, Gibbs, Monrovia and a market, Benner & Deake; Flash, Campbell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Harvest, Hammond, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Africanus, Reynolds, Bathurst, Beirwith & Rockall.

Schooners G. Wheaton, (Br.,) Hall, St. Michael's, G. F. Bulley; Sea Ranger, Delaney, Lavacca, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Ella, Warren, Port Maria, Moore & Henry; Lady of the Ocean, Tibbitts, Marblehead, master; Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Mary Emma, Dukes, Plymouth, J. Benton; C. Colgate, Cooper, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Harkaway, Bascom, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Pernambuco, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Aloe, (Br.,) Martin, Minudie, J. S. Whitney & Co.; J. Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Peacock, Mankin, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Lady Munsell, (Br.,) Sarchaff, Graciosa, G. F. Bulley; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Brotherton, Providence, master; Pointer, Gardner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 11th inst., 4½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Marion, hence for Charleston; same day, 4½ P. M., signalized a ship showing a white flag, red letter D, and brig Lily, of Bucksport, both bd. N.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Sunderland Sept. 13, with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Sept. 26, Charles N. Nelson, seaman, fell from the mainyard on deck and broke a leg and arm, from which injuries he died Oct. 7. Sept. 27, a seaman, (boy,) fell from the upper topsail yard and was killed. Oct. 8, another sailor died. Oct. 11 and 12, had a most violent hurricane, which blew away the lower maintopsail, swept decks, stove larboard bulwarks, doors, blinds, windows, gratings, boat, hatch-houses, tanks, and everything the sea could get at, was either stove, damaged or washed overboard. The spare spars broke adrift, drawing the bolts from the deck and waterways. After the blow the ship had a list to port of from 16 to 20 streaks, and there was hardly a sail bent that could be set without repairing. Throughout the whole month of October did not have 8 hours easterly winds, nor 12 hours' winds that the ship could lay her course.

Ship St. Louis, Johnson, Sunderland, Oct. 1, with coal to N. & F. W. Meyer, vessel to Wm. Nelson & Son, from long. 38, has experienced heavy westerly gales, lost and split sails, carried away headsails, &c. Oct. 21, lat. 45, lon. 40 25, spoke brig Sarah Grace, (Br.,) from Portugal for St. Johns, N. F., short of provisions; supplied her. Nov. 8, lat. 40 51, long. 68 15, spoke Br. bark Louise 64 days from Melbourne for St. John, N. B.; wished to be reported. Nov. 11, lat. 40 38, lon. 71 20, exchanged signals with Br. ship Levante, Serling, N. E. Nov. 12, 35 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forest, No. 14.

Ship Burmah, Beckwith, Greenock Sept. 6, with coals to Peter McLeod. Oct. 3, lat. 46 37, lon. 34, passed bark Belle of Padstow, water-logged, before reported. The B. has had heavy weather; lost sails, &c.

Ship Robin Hood, (of Boston,) Mathews, Baltimore 6 ds., in ballast, to master. Will load for San Francisco in Coleman's line.

Ship E. O. Scranton, Magna, Bristol, Oct. 6, with mdse. and 17 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Parliament, (of Boston,) Plumer, Sunderland Sept. 14, with coal to master.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Hilts, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. to Laytin & Hurlbut.

Ship Ticonderoga, Sawyer, Penang June 28, with teas, pepper, &c., to Harbeck & Co. July 16, John Thomas, a seaman, of the Cape de Verdes, fell from maintopsail-yard and was killed.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. and 17 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnston, Leghorn, and 44 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Fabricotti Bros. In the Mediterranean was for 26 ds. in co. with bark Alice Tarlton, bound to Boston. Has had light easterly winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Antwerp and Flushing Sept. 12, with mdse. and 60 passengers to C. Grinnell. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales to lon. 64. Had 12 seamen sick with fever the whole passage, having but 7 fit for duty. Sept. 21, James Mitchell, a seaman, died.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) De Harde, Bremen Sept. 28, with mdse. and 173 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Grand Turk, (of Bluehill,) Dollver, Malaga Sept. 19, and Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to T. M. Mayhew. Oct. 16, lat. 28, lon. 39, spoke a clipper-ship hence for San Francisco—had double topsails and three royals.

Bark Waltham, (of Richmond, Me.,) Witham, Port Talbot, (Wales,) 60 ds., with railroad iron to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Utah, Yates, Anambo, W. C. A., 48 ds., with palm-oil and ivory to order. Left bark Firefly, for Salem, une. Left at Wyndah, bark Edwin, for Boston, une. Left at Accra, brigs John Mills, and Marshall, une. Left at Winnebah, brig Lauretta.

Brig Ganges, (of Richmond, Me.,) Day, Rosario Aug. 23, and Buenos Ayres Sept. 2, with hides, wool, &c., to Trask & Dearborn. Sept. 16, lat. 11, lon. 41, spoke ship Midnight, from Peru for Boston. Oct. 24, saw a large ship, with rolling topmasts, stg. W. S. W. Nov. 1, in lat. 32, lon. 71, experienced a hurricane from E. S. E.; blew away main and foretopmast staysails from the stays, split foresail, and blew it from the yard, lost jib from the boom, stove chain-box, long-boat, harness and water casks, and lost everything moveable about deck. Also split foretopsail and mainsail.

Brig Oriolan, Lord, Malaga Sept. 12, and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters. Sept. 24, lat. 34 44, lon. 11 30, fell in with French brig Colby, from Coast of Africa for Marseilles—supplied her with provisions and water. Oct. 2, lat. 41 28, lon. 57 40, passed a vessel of about 250 tons, bottom up, copper. The O. has experienced heavy weather—split sails.

Brig Water Witch, (of Boston,) Upton, Pernambuco 25 ds., with hides, &c., to J. H. Prince, of Boston.

Brig J. H. Counce, Watson, Calais 5 ds., with laths to Jed Frye.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Hartford,) Crane, Turk's Island 15 ds., with salt to C. P. Smith, of Hartford, where she is bound. [illegible] bd.

Brig [illegible] Oct. 25, with [illegible] thence 18 days [illegible] Vessels [illegible]

Brig La Grange, [illegible] Rosa's [illegible]

Brig S. C. [illegible] 23 ds., with salt, &c., to [illegible]

Brig Hadley, (Br.,) [illegible] 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Arrived [illegible]

Steamship Asia, [illegible] and passengers to E. Cunard, [illegible] M. Oct. 30, at noon, [illegible] Prince of Wales, [illegible] bound in. 30th, 8 A. M., passed a [illegible] in, supposed the City of Manchester. [illegible] A. M., passed R. M. steamship Canada, [illegible] 31 inst. 11½ A. M., passed R. M. steamship [illegible] hence for Liverpool. [illegible] bound east, supposed the Jura. The A. has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Granada, C. P. Griffin, New-Orleans Nov. 3, at 8 A. M., with 120 passengers and the New-Orleans mail for California, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 6th at daylight, and left again the same day at 1½ P. M. Nov. 8, at [illegible] P. M., while steaming along the Florida coast, distant 12 miles from Cape Florida, passed a large ship badly ashore, partly dismasted and with a wrecker alongside; at [illegible] P. M., distant 25 miles from Cape Florida, passed another ship in the same condition. The Granada brings 38 passengers, the usual mail from Havana and $100,000 in freight from New-Orleans.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. [illegible] off Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] hence for Charleston. 12th, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] changed signals with steamship Huntsville, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Boston, Bellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship John H. Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool Sept. [illegible], with mdse. to Post, Smith & Co. [illegible] 23, passed a side-wheel steamer, [illegible] east (Ocean Queen). Also, saw a [illegible] east (Kangaroo), the side-wheel steamer [illegible]

Ship Metropolis, Foster, Leghorn Sept. [illegible] of Gibraltar Sept. 27, with marble, rags, &c., to [illegible] Richardson. Has experienced very heavy [illegible]

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and 350 passengers to Tapscott [illegible] continual heavy gales. Oct. 11, lat. [illegible] encountered a hurricane from N., during which lost sails, spars, &c.

Ship Confidence, Sears, Newport, E., Sept. 25, with railroad iron to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Gosport, Merrill, Jarvis Island 138 ds., with guano to John B. Cardy.

Bark May Flower, (of New-Haven,) Denton, Barbadoes Oct. 26, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Felix, (Br.,) Lischeller, St. Pierre, N. F., 18 ds., with fish to L. Lorut. Has had continued heavy gales, lost sails, and is short of provisions.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Coles, Laguna Oct. 8, with logwood, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Has had heavy gales from N. and N. E., the whole passage; stove deck-house and boat, split sails, &c.

Brig Echo, King, Rio Grande Sept. 21, with hides, &c., to Joseph Bento. Has been on this coast [illegible] very heavy gales from N. N. E. to E. N. E., [illegible] badly split, &c.

Schr. Kate Weston, Ellis, Rio Janeiro Sept. 29, with coffee to John B. Thompson. Sld. in co. with bark Susan, for New-Orleans. The bark Union, Lord, for Philadelphia, sld. a few days previously. Sept. 28, spoke bark Fame, bd. in. The K. W. put into [illegible] for a harbor. No date, lat. 23 25, lon. 70 45, experienced a hurricane, which sprung masts, &c.

Schr. Englishman, (of Bristol, Eng.,) [illegible] Sept. 15, passed Gibraltar 19th, with fruit, to [illegible] & Wann. Has had heavy gales from N. W. to S. W. Lost sails, bulwarks, spars, &c.

Sailed.

Steamships Cahawba, for Havana and New-Orleans; Arago, for Havre; Augusta, for Savannah; [illegible] for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.; [illegible] for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION AT SEA.—PROVINCETOWN, Nov. 12.—The sloop Planet, of Brookhaven, from Port Ewen, with coal for an Eastern port, was run into by a schooner on Friday morning, and sunk. The wreck lies about twenty rods S. S. W. of Hart Island, with the mast ten feet out of water.

DISASTER TO SCHOONER SWAN.—WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12.—The schr. Woodbine has arrived here from New-York. She reports, in lat. 34 40, lon. [illegible], took off the captain and crew of the schooner Swan, which was in a sinking condition. She was from [illegible], bound to Philadelphia.

The ship Wm. Tell, Funk, from Havre Sept. 22, has 324 passengers. Oct. 18, lat. 45 40, lon. 38 13, passed wreck of Bremen ship Agnes, water-logged, masts standing but three lower masts and the [illegible] and one boat on the poop.

The brig Empire, from Philadelphia bound to Boston, put into the Lower Bay last evening for harbor.

The schooner Emily Kerr was condemned at Rio Janeiro previous to the 29th September, and was sold for $3,400.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—The steamship Isabel reports having passed ashore on Florida Reefs, the ship Chas. Crocker, with cotton and tobacco. She was on 28 miles north of Cape Florida, and had bilged.

The ship Heidelberg, from New-Orleans, bound to Havre, with cotton, and put into this port, was wrecked 12 miles north of Cape Florida.

The ships Elisa Mallory, Jupiter, and Joiner, [illegible] bilged.

The brig North, with cotton, and the bark Mary Ora, from Mobile, bound to Havre, with cotton, were also ashore.

NEWPORT, Nov. 12—Arr. brigs Santa Clara, Wedgewood, Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia; Hyina, Franey, Port Ewen, for Boston; Orinoco, Talbot, Boston, for Philadelphia; schr. [illegible] Thomaston; Governor Hopper, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Fashion, Smith, New-Bedford, for New-York; Lebannah, Peel, Port Ewen, for Boston; [illegible] Nickerson, Boston, for Richmond; H. A. McNeil, Hunt, ditto, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Arrived, bark [illegible] from Rio Janeiro; Joseph Maxwell, from [illegible] Daniel, from [illegible].

Spoken by the Union, Oct. 28, schr. J. B. Weiss, from New-York for Porto Rico.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. ships T. B. Wales, Bair, Calcutta; Levant, (Br.,) Teran, ditto; barks Conway, Castner, Malaga; Laura, Campbell, (Br.,) Reed, Liverpool; brig China, Lane, Rio Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11—Arr. ships E. W. Farley, and Centurion, from New-York; John W. [illegible], Boston; Mary O'Brien, from London; [illegible] from Cardiff.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12—Arr., Nov. 11, ship Columbia, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Arbutus—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Shields for New-Bedford, 64 ds. out, Oct. 20, lat. 44 30, lon. 34 41.

Colin Campbell—Br. brig, from Bremen for Weymouth, N. S., 8th inst., lat. 39 35, lon. 66 55.

Charles Adams—brigantine, of Mattinhal, [illegible] for New-York, Nov. 3, lat. 34 13, lon. 73.

James Allen—whaling-bark, of New-Bedford, Oct. 27, lat. 36, lon. [illegible].

Kepler—bark, of Cohasset, bd. S., Oct. 26, lat. 43 39, lon. 66 46.

Robert Center—ship, Arnold, from Flushing, Oct. 18, lat. 27 37, lon. 44 06.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER HUNGARIAN.]

Arrived at Liverpool—29th, Breadnought, Samuels, New-York; John Henry, Carver, Savannah; Tuscarora, Dunlevy, Philadelphia; 30th, City of Manchester, New-York. Cld.—28th, Ceres, Humphrey, New-Orleans. Sld.—28th, Cultivator, Russell, New-York; 31st, Ceres, Humphrey, New-Orleans; John J. Boyd, Thomas, New-York; Wabash, Lawson, Savannah.

Cleared at Havre—27th, Eastern Queen, Jordan, New-Orleans.

Arrived at Helvoet—28th, Alexandrine, Titcomb, New-York.

Sailed from Bordeaux—27th, Atkins, Baltimore, New-Orleans.

Arrived at Hamburg—29th, John Bertram, Kundsen, New-York.

Arrived at Calcutta—Sept. 20, Aleron, Matthews, Melbourne; 21st, Brewster, Fessenden, do. Cleared 16th, Florida, Whitmore, Boston.

Arrived at Singapore—Sept. 19, F. P. Sage, Ingersoll, Bombay. Sailed 7th, Daniel Sharp, Cushing, Boston.

Passed Straits of Sunda (no date) Skylark, Bartly, as a Convoy, Clark, New-York for Hong Kong; Minnehaha, Brown, Batavia for London. Aug. 28, Wellington, Ashhope, London for Shanghai. Sept. 3, Cock, Turner, New-York for Batavia. Sept. 3, Calypso, lote, McAlland, Foo-Chow for New-York.

Arrived at Hong Kong, Aug. 25, Surprise, Ranlett, New-York; 28th, Mystery, Matthews, Shanghai; E. H. Talbot, Burgess, New-York. Sept. 1, Flying Mist, Linnell, San Francisco; 3d, Whirlwind, Burrill, Manila; 4th, Samuel Russell, Winsor, New-York; 5th, Sarah Brown, Crabtree, San Francisco; Sept. [illegible] Buck, Puget Sound; 6th, Queen Bee, [illegible] Sld., Aug. 29, Crusader, Gray, Shanghai; Sept. 12, Mary Whittridge, Cressey, San Francisco.

Sailed from Whampoa—Aug. 28, Judith, Brown, New-York.

Arrived at Melbourne—No date, Wm. Whitney, (Sicilian,) Newcastle.

Arrived at Sydney, N. S. W.—no date, Red Gauntlet, London.

Arrived at Galle—Sept. 28, Shirley, Allen, Boston.

Arr. at Penang Sept. 12, D. Sharp, Cushing, Singapore, and sld. 21st for Boston. Sld. from do. 7th, Time Flower, New-York; Flora McDonald, Smith, Singapore.

Arr. at Shanghai Aug. 19, Argonaut, Norton, Hong Kong; 20th, Kitty Simpson, Canfield, Japan; 21st, Sancho Panza, Hall, New-York; C. B. [illegible], Oregon; Black Prince, Brown, New-York.

Sld. Aug. 24, Senator, Bloomah, Puget Sound; Maria, Thin, San Francisco.

Sld. fm. Woosung Aug. 18, Devereux, Kendrick, Amoy.

Sld. fm. Manila Aug. 23, N. B. Palmer, Low, Liverpool. Sept. 1, W. B. Travers, [illegible]

Arr. at London, Oct. 28, Rappahannock, Gardner, Saginaw.

Arr. at Gravesend, 29th, [illegible] Chow-Foo. 30th, Golden [illegible] 31st, Western Ocean, Gillian, Calcutta.

Arr. at Plymouth, 28th, ship Champion, [illegible] tol for Boston, put in with damage, [illegible] lision with the American ship [illegible] Biscay on the Sunday previous.

Put back to Cardiff, 28th, bark Savannah, Palhams, for Charleston.

Off Bristol, 28th, Lizzie Drew, Gray, Shediac.

Put into Portsmouth, 28th, ship Amazon, from London for New-York, with loss of anchors.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Oct. 19, brigs Wm. A. Drummond, disg.; Ocean Eagle, Leach, for Rio; with bark [illegible] for Boston; [illegible] Stan. from [illegible] charged, and would sail for New-York in [illegible] masted schr. [illegible] Rio in 2 or 3 ds.; bark Germantown, for do., disg.; Wm. George, Snow, for New-York, [illegible]

At Laguna, Oct. 3, barks John Henry, for New-York, wtg. cargo; Clara, for do. in 8 or 10 ds.; Aurora, for Falmouth; Dictator, for do. in 4 ds.; brig Sacarappa tar in 10 days; [illegible] Snow, for Pensacola, [illegible] ds.; Susan J. Norcross, Dyer, for [illegible]

At Rio Grande, Sept. 21, brigs Young America, for New-York, ldg. to sail 25th; Brandywine, waiting for water to go over; Queen of the South, disg.; [illegible] Meteor, reported. Sld. 13th, [illegible]

At Barbadoes, [illegible] for New-York in 2 [illegible] others not [illegible]

At Curacoa, Oct. 25, bark Eagle, from New-York, arr. with [illegible] brig Flying Eagle, for New-York, ldg.

At [illegible] New-York next day.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC. 2 months, 3 months, [illegible] unlimited, $10; ladies' writing lessons, $3; [illegible] boys, $3 per month at No. 69 Bowery and No. [illegible] st., Brooklyn. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

[illegible]